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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

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Volume 144 No. 19 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — November 8, 1943

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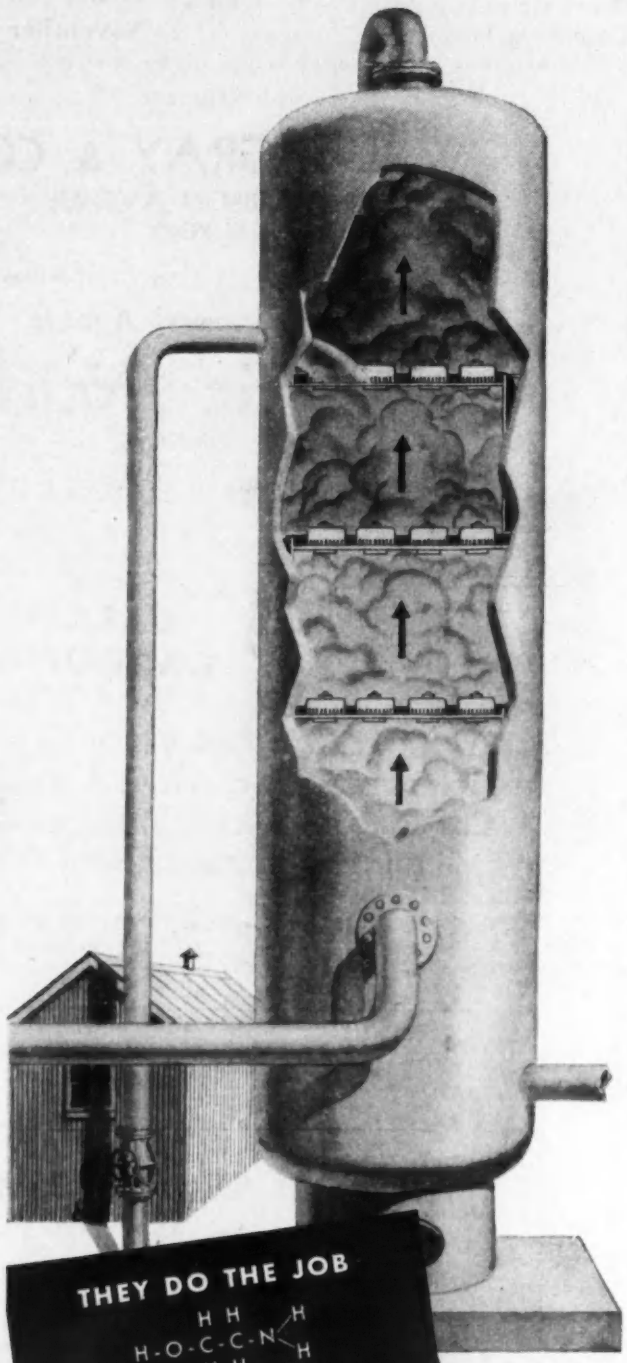

Straining Trouble out of Natural Gas

How two synthetic organic chemicals are solving a tough industrial problem

Small amounts of water vapor and hydrogen sulfide in high-pressure natural gas transmission lines can give pipe line engineers lots of trouble. Water vapor combines with components of the gas to form "natural gas hydrates," which are solid at temperatures as high as 60°F. and thus clog the lines and seriously interfere with pipe line capacity. Hydrogen sulfide normally present in the gas causes corrosion in pipes, meters, valves, and burners.

Many methods were tried to get these troublemakers out of the gas, but the pipe line companies were looking for a better way.

The Diethylene Glycol made by the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation will pick up water; the Ethanolamines will combine with acid gases, such as H_2S. By using Diethylene Glycol and the Ethanolamines in efficient equipment both troublemakers are "strained" out of the gas, and the chemicals are purified for re-use.

Where these chemicals are being used, more gas can be put through pipe lines; and "sour" gas, never before usable, has been cleaned up for commercial use.

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded 1871 by William O. Allison

SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC., PUBLISHERS

No. 19 | November 8, 1943 | Volume 144

RECEIVED NOV 7 1943 LIBRARY THE CHEMISTS' CLUB

Laboratory Chemicals Trust Alleged in Suit

OPD Washington Bureau

The Federal Grand Jury at Trenton, N. J., returned an indictment November 4 charging four leading manufacturers of reagent chemicals, with some of their officers, with violations of the antitrust laws. The department's announcement said that the indictment is the first in a series to be sought by the antitrust division under the direction of Assistant Attorney-General Wendell Berge.

Named as defendants in the reagent chemicals indictment were:—

The General Chemical Company, New York, wholly owned subsidiary of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, and Leonard F. Eiklor, its director of reagent and fine chemicals.

Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., and James J. Kerrigan, vice-president; Joseph K. L. Snyder, director of general sales, and John W. Wilson, chief of the price control department.

The J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J., and Herbert H. Garis, president, and Ralph A. Clark, vice-president.

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, and Arnold D. Alt, chief of the laboratory chemicals division.

The indictment is in two counts. Count one charges a conspiracy by the defendants to eliminate competition by price-fixing and the issuance of identical terms and conditions of sale. Count two charges a conspiracy to monopolize the manufacture and sale of laboratory chemicals in the United States. It is also alleged that the defendants agreed with each other about four years ago to increase prices of laboratory chemicals sold in metric units for the purpose of discouraging packaging according to the metric system.

—O-P-D—

Cinchona Alkaloids Control Tightened

OPD Washington Bureau

Quinine and other drugs extracted from cinchona bark were placed under allocation November 4 by the War Production Board. Under order M-131 amended, and M-131-a, these products were restricted for certain end uses. This new action revokes order M-131-a and combines it with M-131. Specifically, the drugs affected are:—Cinchonine, cinchonidine, quinidine, totaquine and cinchona bark. With the exception of certain small order deliveries, specific authorization of WPB is required to deliver, to accept delivery of and to use, cinchona bark or any of its alkaloids.

The new order continues to limit quinine, cinchonine, cinchonidine, and totaquine to antimalarial use. Quinidine, which was formerly permitted for antimalarial use as well as for treatment of cardiac conditions, is now limited to treatment of cardiac conditions only. Persons wishing to purchase exempted quantities are required to furnish their supplier with a certificate of intended use.

Persons wishing to receive or to use cinchona bark or any cinchona alkaloid in excess of the small order exemptions must apply on form WPB-

—*Continued on page* 53

—O-P-D—

DCAT Annual Meeting In Drug Club Nov. 16

The fifty-third annual meeting and election of the Drug Chemical and Allied Trades Section ofthe New York Board of Trade will be held November 16 in the Drug and Chemical Club, this city. Dinner will be served at 6:30 p.m. at $3.50 per plate. The guest speaker will be Julius Henry Cohen, an authority on war contract cancellations. Reservations are in charge of Miss Helen Booth, acting secretary of the section, 19 Park Row.

Please Tell Us

The increasing scarcity of kraft papers—it has reached the famine stage in some instances—compels the reduction in size of the wrapper used in mailing *OPD*. Where once a "blanket" was used, a "cummerbund" must now suffice. We are wondering whether it will.

This copy of *OPD* comes to you in the decimated wrapping. Please let us know if the lack of a full covering resulted in notable damage to the pages in the mails.

Patents Data Proof Bill Passes House

OPD Washington Bureau

H. R. 3130 to prohibit proof of acts done by an inventor in foreign countries being considered a factor in judging the validity of patents in this country was passed by the house November 1. The bill is similar to measures on which hearings were held in the last two Congresses but failed of enactment.

The purpose of the bill is to correct an anomalous situation in the law resulting from a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, Electric Storage Battery Co. vs. Shimadzu (307 U. S. 5). In this decision the court sustained a patent granted to a foreigner by permtiting the patentee to take evidence in a foreign country showing that he made the invention there, prior to the time of an independent use in this country. This is permitted according to the court's interpretation of section 4886 of the revised Statutes.

According to this interpretation of this section, a patentee may prove his actual date of invention by evidence of acts done abroad in an infringement suit on a patent for an invention made, but not patented or published abroad, against an alleged infringer who does not rely upon a United States patent, but upon knowledge and use in this country prior to the

—*Continued on page* 60

—O-P-D—

Metal Ores Wage Rate Hearing Nov. 18

OPD Washington Bureau

A public hearing will be held November 18 before the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division at 10 a.m. in room 1001 at 165 West 46th street, New York, for the purpose of taking evidence on the recommendation of Industry Committee No. 66 that a wage rate of not less than 40c. an hour shall be paid to employees in the metal ore, coal, petroleum, and natural gas extraction industries.

—O-P-D—

WPB Defines 'Dealers' And 'Warehouses'

OPD Washington Bureau

In order to remove an inequity caused by definition of "warehouses" and "dealers," the War Production Board has issued general preference order M-21-b-2, as amended. The amended order provides that a distributor may be classified as a warehouse as regards one product and as a dealer as regards another. This redefition takes care of situations in which a dealer received one product (such as nails) direct from a producer, and thus became classified as a warehouse. Such classification gave him a base tonnage in nails alone and barred him from dealing in another product (such as galvanized sheets) which he might have bought from warehouses, since the original order prohibited a warehouse

—*Continued on page* 42

Fertilizer Materials Distribution Probe Started by Senate Group

Prospects of increasing the amount of Chilean nitrate imported for the 1944 food production program above the 500,000 tons scheduled for importation between now and June, depend entirely on military developments in the South Pacific, a subcommittee of the senate committee on agriculture was informed November 5.

Opening an investigation of the actions of the WPB Stockpiling and Transportation Division and the War Shipping Administration in reducing Chilean nitrate imports to 50 percent of the amount brought in for the current crop year, the subcommittee was told that the question of supplies is solely one of nitrate versus general MacArthur.

Dr. William Y. Elliott, chief of the division of stockpiling and transportation, testified that, unless we get a totally unexpected change in the shipping picture in the South Pacific, 500,000 tons is all the nitrate that can be brought in. Richard M. Bissell, director of ship requirements of WSA, testified later that the present shipping situation in the South Pacific is expected to continue until the turn of the year, after which some improvement in space is hoped for, which may make it possible to bring in more than the 500,000-ton maximum. Dr. Elliott said that there are a number of ships returning from Australia empty, but for them to stop at Chilean ports to load up with nitrate would require a thirty-five to forty-day diversion of their course, and this is not practical at this time.

The committee's inquiry was prompted by widespread protests from farmers, fertilizer manufacturers, and dealers against the purposed cut in imports and the requirements of WPB that ammonium nitrate be used for direct fertilizer application. They said that the physical condition of the ammonium nitrate was such that it could not be stored for any reasonable length of time nor can it be handled

—*Continued on page* 45

—O-P-D—

Howard Kellogg Marks 40 Years With Firm

In recognition of service with Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., since October 15, 1903, Howard Kellogg, president, recently received a gold service

Howard Kellogg

emblem set with an emerald which in the firm's system of service awards marks forty years of service.

At a testimonial dinner, given by eighty office employees and executives, October 28, in Hotel Statler, Buffalo, N. Y., Mr. Kellogg was also presented with a gold atmospheric clock.

—O-P-D—

Freight Expediters Use Discouraged by Eastman

OPD Washington Bureau

Joseph B. Eastman, director of the Office of Defense Transportation, has called for discontinuance of the practice, followed by some shippers, of employing so-called freight expediters. Mr. Eastman asserted that the activities of such persons tended to interfere with railroad operating efficiency and to slow down, rather than expedite, freight movement in general.

—O-P-D—

Naval Stores Research Fund Request Denied

OPD Washington Bureau

A request of the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture for an appropriation of $25,000 to continue experimental work on increasing the yield of naval stores by chemical stimulation of trees was turned down flatly by the house committee on appropriations in submitting the first supplemental national defense appropriation bill for 1944 to the house November 4.

The committee said that if the project was as important as indicated then there was no reason in its opinion why some of the other projects of lesser importance now going on in

—*Continued on page* 42

Army Ammonia Nitrate To Be Handled by TVA

OPD Washington Bureau

Distribution of ammonium nitrate being produced by the army's ordnance plants for use as a fertilizer material is to be handled solely by the Tennessee Valley Authority during the ensuing three months, after which it is hoped by the War Production Board's Chemicals Division the fertilizer industry itself will set up an organization to carry on the distribution work.

In a letter to nitrogen producers, manufacturers, and distributors of fertilizers and fertilizer materials, made public November 3, D. P. Morgan, director of the Chemicals Division said that arrangements have been made to have the TVA handle the distribution until January 31 under a program embodying these principal features:—

1. TVA will provide specifications of procedure to produce ammonium nitrate crystals of the most appropriate size and gradation for fertilizer use. It will also specify the conditioning treatment necessary to improve the physical condition of the crystal for fertilizer use. Ordnance will agree to operate under these specification.

—*Continued on page* 60

—O-P-D—

Flax Institute To Meet Dec. 6 and 7

Flax Institute of United States will hold a meeting in the Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, December 6 and 7. The meeting will present an opportunity to discuss with agricultural college authorities question of breeding new varieties of flaxseed. The association will also welcome suggestions from users of linseed oil as to most essential qualities of the oil and what could be done to improve its usefulness for industrial purposes.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Nov. 5, 1943	Oct. 29, 1943	Nov. 6, 1942
137.7	138.1	138.2

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Although outnumbered, reductions aggregated more substantial than advances in the price changes last week in the markets for chemicals and related materials, and the general average was lowered. With the exception of two synthetic vitamins on the down side and casein on the up, the differently priced materials were all of vegetable origin. They were widely scattered among the various divisions of the market.

There was nothing about the nature or volume of business passing that called for notice beyond the ordinary.

War control events included the allocating of sodium metasilicate and of quinine and other cinchona alkaloids, a boosted ceiling on milk sugar, the setting of an export premium on lard prices, and the ceiling of a variety of rarer metals and alloys.

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Naval Stores Control Program for 1944 Set

OPD Washington Bureau

The naval stores conservation program for 1944 was approved by the War Food Administration November 5. Payments may be earned under the program by working only the larger trees and protecting the growth of pines by accepted conservation methods. Since both gum turpentine and gum rosin are recognized as strategic war materials, the new program contains no limitation on maximum production consistent with the preservation of the productiveness of existing resources.

Protective measures include the provision that producers do not work trees under nine inches in diameter and that only one face be worked during the 1944 season on trees less than 14 inches in diameter at breast height. No payment will be made for faces measuring more than 90 inches in height at the beginning of the 1944 season.

Naval stores farmers may earn payments for performance under the 1944 program at the following rates:—

One and three-quarters cents per face for all faces worked, including all new faces which are on trees nine inches or over in diameter breast height but excluding faces over 90 inches in height; 5 cents per face for all faces on small trees required to be taken out of operation under the terms of the program; and 3 cents per face additional for faces in selected areas on which chemical stimulation experiments are conducted as prescribed.

—O-P-D—

Petroleum Order 75 Explained by Davies

Normal butane is not being withdrawn from refinery operations or other uses under PAW directive 75, which was issued October 19, Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Administrator, said November 5. Directive 75 is intended only to increase the quantities of butylenes and isobutane for the manufacture of petroleum war products.

In explanation of the purposes of directive 75, Mr. Davies said:—

Apparently there has been some misunderstanding among refiners and producers of natural gasoline as to the intent of petroleum directive 75. Some individuals have interpreted the directive as meaning that all normal butane must now be diverted from normal channels for use in the manufacture of petroleum war products only. This is not true.

Directive 75 requires that butylenes and isobutane, but not normal butane, be used only in the manufacture of aviation gasoline, synthetic rubber, or their components.

Paint Production Club Installs New Officers

Formal installation of officers elected at its May conclave, naming of chairmen of its standing committees for the ensuing year, and the reading of reports and papers prepared by its technical committee, constituted the principal business of the latest meeting of the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club, held in the Building Employers' building, November 4.

The new executives officially welcomed and seated by the retiring president, John A. Murphy, were:—F. Grant Schleicher, of W. D. Wilson Printing Ink Company, president; Frederick M. Damitz, of National Varnished Products Company, vice-president; Robert D. Bonney, of Congoleum-Nairn Company, secretary, and Carl J. Englehardt, of Brooklyn Varnish Manufacturing Company, treasurer.

Brooklyn Varnish Names Asa K. Coffin Secretary

Asa K. Coffin, has been elected secretary of the Keystone Varnish Company, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Coffin has been with the company since December, 1925, working in its Boston plant until 1928 when he was transferred to the Brooklyn plant as assistant to the works manager. He remained in Brooklyn until May, 1935, when he was returned to Boston as general manager of the James H. Prince Paint Company, a subsidiary of the Keystone Varnish Company. In January, 1940, Mr. Coffin returned to the Brooklyn office as director of sales of the company. In addition to his new duties as secretary of the company, he will remain in charge of both trade and industrial sales.

—O-P-D—

Dibutyl Sebacate Gets Flexible Ceiling

A sliding scale of prices, based on weighted average costs of butyl alcohol, was established for dibutyl sebacate by the Office of Price Administration November 5. Maximum prices for the product heretofore were each producer's prices during March, 1942.

The new regulation, amendment to to MPR 37, which becomes effective November 10, recognizes that prices paid for butyl alcohol vary greatly, and provides upward or downward adjustments of the ceilings on dibutyl sebacate in accordance with increases or decreases in each producer's cost of butyl alcohol.

A base maximum price of 49½ cents per pound in tankcars f.o.b. works, is provided and this may be increased or decreased 55/100 cent per pound for every increase or decrease of one cent per pound in the computed average cost of butyl alcohol from a base average cost of 15 cents per pound. The maximum prices replaced by this formula ranged from 46½ cents to 49½ cents per pound.

The base prices per pound f.o.b. works for other than tank car quantities, drums included will be:—drum, car lots, 50½c.; less than ten or more drums, 51c.; one to nine drums, 52c.; and 1-gallon to 5-gallon cans, container included, 57c. per pound.

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Sulphuric Tankcars Approved by I.C.C.

OPD Washington Bureau

Approval was given October 27 by the Interstate Commerce Commission to applications of the Association of American Railroads for authority to construct fifty additional tankcars for the hauling of sulphuric acid.

The tanks are required to conform to ICC shipping container specification 103A. Action was taken in the form of an amendment to a decision of the Commission of August 6, 1941, granting authority to construct twenty-five riveted tanks of tankcars.

Fish Oil Limitation Order Is Amended

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Food Administration has prescribed new quotas and quota periods for the use of fish oils, and has made several changes in food distribution order No. 60 to permit a better direction of this raw material to essential uses.

The amended order, which now includes Alaska seal and rosefish oils, permits the unlimited use of fish oils (or their derivatives) in alkyd resins, metallic soaps and rubber compounding, and permits the unlimited use of Alaska herring and Alaska seal oils in the manufacture of natural leather. There also is no restriction in the use of fish oils (except Alaska seal) in the manufacture of lubricants and metal working compounds, other than core oil. Their use in the manufacture of core oils, printing inks, and for all purposes not included in the amended order, must be specifically authorized by the Director of Food Distribution. Other users of fish oil have been assigned quotas as follows:—

(1) Packers of canned salmon—100 percent of quantity used in 1942.

(2) Manufacturers of vitamin feeding oils, medicinals or pharmaceuticals, natural leather, terne plating, galvanizing, hot dip tinning, caulking compounds and putties—100 percent of the quantity used in the corresponding calendar quarter of 1942.

(3) Manufacturers of shortening, water soluble soap, linoleum, felt base floor covering, oil cloth and coated fabrics—60 percent of the quantity used in 1942. Alaska herring and Alaska seal oils are not permitted for these purposes, however.

(4) Manufacturer of paints, varnishes, lacquers, and other protective coatings—60 percent of the quantity used in the corresponding calendar quarter of 1942.

The term "fish oil" has been defined in the amended order as all such oil whether crude, refined, pressed, sulphonated, or otherwise processed, and

—Continued on page 60

—O-P-D—

Bids Wanted

Chemicals:—Purchasing Agent, District Government, Washington (4); schedule 5759, opening November 12.

Cornstarch:—58,000,000 pounds, Chief, Special Commodities Branch, Food Distribution Administration War Food Administration, Washington (25); announcement FSC 1697, opening November 9.

Cornstarch, Edible:—14,800 pounds, Special Commodities Branch, Food Distribution, Washington (25); announcement FSC 1721, opening November 11.

Corn Syrup, Unmixed:—Special Commodities Branch, Food Distribution Administration, Washington (25); announcement FSC 1715, opening November 11.

Cottonseed Meal:—6,000 pounds, Warden, Justice-Prisons, Federal Reformary, Petersburg, Va.; invitation 9-1620, opening November 12.

Drugs:—Supplies of, General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington (25); circular 771, opening November 8.

Filter Cloths:—Commissioner of Purchases and Supplies, City Hall, Clevelnad; ordinance No. 1151-43, opening November 12.

Linseed Meal:—4,000 pounds, Warden, Justice-Prisons, Federal Reformatory, Petersburg, Va.; invitation 9-1620, opening November 12.

Medical Supplies:—Commissioner of Purchases and Supplies, City Hall, Cleveland; ordinance No. 1024-43, opening November 12.

Paints:—For Lorton, Va., Purchasing Agent, District Government, Washington (4); schedule 4754, opening November 12.

Paints:—Purchasing Agent, District Government, Washington (4); schedule 4758, opening November 12.

Soap, Laundry:—1,200 pounds, Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, Batavia, N.Y.; invitation 44-83, opening November 8.

—O-P-D—

Vanillin Down In London

London, Nov. 5, 1943

Vanillin prices have declined 18 pence to 21s. 3d. per hundredweight.

Glass Container Quotas Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

Minor revisions of new glass container quotas for commercial use were effected by an amendment to supplementary order L-103-b, issued November 1 by the Containers Division of the War Production Board.

The expiration date of the order L-103-b has been extended to December 31, 1943, by which time it is expected a permanent order covering glass containers can be issued. Adjustments in methods of computing quotas have been made to adapt them to the new six-month quota period (July 1-December 31, 1943) instead of the old four-month period (July 1-October 31, 1943). In addition to regular quotas, a commercial user may borrow during the month of December, 1943, an additional 1/6 of his quota, not to be used prior to January 1, 1944. As amended, the order now controls only glass containers of less than two gallon capacity instead of the former five gallon limit.

The maximum exemption figure for small users of glass containers has been raised from $1,000 to $1,500

—Continued on page 56

—O-P-D—

Canadian Delivery Rules Issued by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

Basic rules governing the issuance of preference ratings and allotments for deliveries to be made into the Dominion of Canada have been issued, the War Production Board has announced. These rules are contained in Priorities Regulation No. 22.

Ratings and allotments for such deliveries will be authorized by the War Production Board only upon the recommendation of the Priorities Officer of the Department of Munitions and Supply in Canada.

A standard form of certification appears in the regulation. This form is used in all cases where preference ratings and allotments are used in connection with deliveries to Canada. The regulation also informs suppliers of treatment to be accorded such orders.

—O-P-D—

Latin-American License Application Data Needed

OPD Washington Bureau

If an exporter submits a license application to the Office of Exports for a proposed shipment to Latin America which covers less material than is called for on the accompanying import recommendation, he must state he intends to apply for the balance at a later date or the import recommendation balance will be cancelled, the Office of Economic Warfare warned exporters October 29. The exporter must enter a statement as follows on the number four copy of the import recommendation, it was emphasized, and on the bottom of the license application as well:—

"Export license application will be submitted within . . . days for additional material covered by this import recommendation."

The required period, "30 days," or "60 days," or, if necessary, longer,

—Continued on page 56

—O-P-D—

Export Lard Price Premium Established

OPD Washington Bureau

To eliminate uncertainty resulting from lack of uniformity in premiums charged on exports of lard, the Office of Price Administration has set a specific premium which exporters may add to their domestic maximum prices.

The premium must amount to no more than 8 percent of the domestic maximum price at the Chicago basing point, under this action, which was taken after consultation and communication with lard exporters.

Previously, under the export price regulation, exporters established their premiums according to average premiums prevailing in the trade during one of two base pricing periods. These two periods are the last six months of 1940, and from March 1 to April 15, 1942. This optional method resulted in a great diversity of premiums applied to export sales and created doubt as to

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Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

The so-called "statistical experts" of the government—those chaps who so miraculously produce any statistic at any time to support any argument the government wants to make in behalf of or against any project—are on the pan. The congressmen are finding that every time they oppose some action of the government, particularly a price ceiling regulation of the OPA that they think affects the farmers adversely, the government always seems to be able to find some statistical data which to the laymen sound convincing.

The congressmen don't like it, and at least one resolution has been introduced for an investigation of the government fact-finding bodies. The resolution calls for an investigation into the "accuracy, value, integrity, and dependability of all statistical, fact-finding, and planning agencies which gather and codify data" upon which any agency determines its course of action and on which Congress legislates.

The Republicans are all for such an inquiry, recalling how many of the New Deal reform bills were pushed through Congress over their opposition. The Democrats are only mildly interested, however, even though the resolution is sponsored by one of their party members. They have made good use of some of the statistics in the past and they wouldn't want the errors of their ways pointed out now.

Drug Farming Temporary

The Department of Agriculture has no expectations that domestic production of botanical drugs will continue after the war on any scale larger than before the war. Whenever the price makes it worth while, American growers can and do grow enough of some drug plants to supply the demand, but after the war these will be dropped as specialty crops.

The so-called "mydriatic" drug plants—belladonna, henbane, and stramonium—are examples of what the department believes will revert to prewar status. Both henbane and stramonium grow wild, but can be cultivated. Belladonna does not occur in this country as a wild plant, but can be grown as a crop, and the quantity needed has been obtained in that way during this period when the war interferes with imports.

As a rule, these drug crops are grown under contract with dealers, and the department warns growers not to venture on these crops unless they have an assured market.

Jobs Nobody Wants

OPA jobs are going begging in New York. The troubled agency even had to resort to advertising through the Civil Service Commission in an attempt to locate a man for an $8,000 job as regional director.

The commission says that hundreds of other jobs, ranging in annual pay from $1,971 upward are available, almost for the asking. The circular said that the topman must have had broad, full-time, paid administrative experience in business, commerce, or industry, a requirement written into the law by Congress earlier this year.

Tin Shrinks in Tubes

The tin tube trade-in program of WPB may be dropped around the first of the year if not sooner. The tubes now being turned in are largely of the "victory" line type—mostly lead and very little tin—and salvaging possibilities are hardly worth the effort.

As a matter of fact, the program has been running longer than most officials anticipated. When it started they were told by industry that the life of a tin tube is about one year; in other words, it takes about one year from the time the tube leaves the hands of the manufacturer to go through the industrial users' hands, the wholesaler's, retailers, and consumer's before being discarded.

Subsequent events have upset this timetable by six months. Tubes of considerable tin content were still being turned in eighteen months after the turn-in program started, and only recently has this type of tube been slowing down in volume.

Censorship Is Funny

Army censorship of news emanating from the War Department takes on most peculiar twists at times, which are completely unintelligible to the corps of newsmen covering the department. This latest instance bears witness to the fact:—

Last week the Department of Interior made public a complete list of every plant in the country producing high octane gasoline for the military, including their locations and those to be completed in 1944. The issuance of the compilation was with the complete approval of the War Department. However, when a request was made for back copies of announcements of firms that have received the army and navy "E" award, so that a list of those plants in a particular industry could be compiled, the reply was absolutely no. Such a list would be an invitation to the enemy to bomb our industrial plants!

Unless one is of the "Censorist faith" it's hard to believe that a list of high-octane gasoline producers is less important than a list of "E" award recipients that doesn't show their locations or what they produce.

Rosin Pile Dwindling

Supplies of CCC gum rosin have dropped about 100,000 drums in the last three months, and if the outward movement continues at this pace, it may become necessary to halt further sales. At present the stockpile amounts to about 350,000 drums, and officials would not like it to get below 200,000 drums.

The heavy drain on CCC holdings is largely due to purchases by soapers, now required by FDA regulation to increase the amount of rosin in soap to conserve supplies of fats and oils. A goodly quantity also has moved out under lend-lease. Soapers have a habit of buying on a rising market and for this reason the present volume of buying from CCC may be expected to continue.

OPA, meanwhile, is watching market developments, but there are no signs of any immediate action being taken. Nor are agriculture department officials concerned greatly with the price situation. Their big problem is how to increase production next year in the face of an increasing manpower shortage resulting from the movement of workers to other jobs paying higher wages.

Employment Previews

If you have any well-thought-out ideas on what the employment situation in your plant may be after the war, send them to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The bureau is trying to get some grassroots ideas on this subject at the request of Congress and would welcome any information obtainable.

Contacts are being made by the bureau directly with about 400 firms, many of them in the drug and chemical fields, and is also seeking the information through various of the trade associations. It is asking employers to give their answers to these two questions:—

(1) What do you think about the employment situation in your firm six months after hostilities cease?

(2) What do you think about the employment in your firm two years after hostilities cease or after the transition period has passed?

Penicillin Puzzle

The question whether penicillan is a biological or a chemical is still unsettled among the experts. While there is no disagreement over the fact that it originates as a biological—a loose term, that—there also is no disagreement over the fact that it winds up as a chemical. But for purposes of administrative jurisdiction by government agencies concerned with health and drugs it has to be either one or the other.

Ordinarily, such a question would

—Continued on page 38

Metals and Alloys Price Ceilings Set

OPD Washington Bureau

Dollars-and-cents ceiling prices were established by the Office of Price Administration November 3 for a group of important alloys and metals better to acquaint the consumers with ceiling prices for these products. The action was taken with the issuance of MPR 489 and becomes effective November 8.

Previously these alloys and metals were covered by the GMPR, and ceilings were the highest prices individual sellers charged during March, 1942. Those products included in the regulation for which no specific prices are established, sellers are permitted to determine their ceilings on the basis of the highest prices charged during the months of January, February or March, 1942. These products are:—

Tungsten metal powder, tungsten carbide powder, tungstic acid, tungstic oxide, ammonium para-tungstate, sodium tungstate, calcium tungstate, and other alloys and compounds of tungsten which are consumed principally by the metallurgical industry.

Molybdenum metal powder, molybdenum carbide powder, molybdic acid, molybdenum trioxide, molybdenum sili-

—Continued on page 41

—O-P-D—

Calcium Carbide Ceiling Prices for DSC Set

OPD Washington Bureau

Ceiling prices for Defense Supplies Corporation sales of calcium carbide, were reduced November 1 by the Office of Price Administration to levels approximating prices charged by commercial sellers. The new ceilings have been listed in amendment No. 49 to supplementary regulation No. 14.

Specific ceilings are provided for industrial consumers not receiving allocations, industrial consumers receiving allocations, shipyards, acetylene plants and chemical plants. Grades covered by the action are generator and mixed grades, "rice" and "14ND" and "fines."

The new prices, established for grades and classes of purchaser, range from a price for generator grades of $50 a ton f.o.b. producing point for chemical plants purchasing allocated car lot quantities in 5-ton bulk containers at a rate of more than 50 tons a month, to $95 a ton delivered to industrial customers in cities where DSC warehouses the chemical.

DSC has been selling the output of four plants—that of the Tennessee Valley Authority at Sheffield, Ala.; that of the Electro-Metallurgical Co., Ashtabula, Ohio; the marginal output of the Monsanto Chemical Company, Anniston, Ala., and a contracted amount of calcium carbide from Canada.

—O-P-D—

Soda Metasilicate to Be Allocated December 1

OPD Washington Bureau

Soda metasilicate has been placed under allocation by the War Production Board. Allocation order M-355 requires that on and after December 1 no primary supplier shall deliver soda metasilicate except as authorized by WPB. This applies to the chemical in both its anhydrous and hydrated forms.

Deliveries to customers ordering more than 8,000 pounds during any month must be individually authorized. The number of pounds is calculated on an anhydrous basis. Deliveries to customers ordering between 800 and 8,000 pounds per month will be authorized on the basis of end-uses stated in the customers' applications. A lump sum will be allocated to each end-use without specifying the names of individual customers, and the sup-

—Continued on page 33

—O-P-D—

Borax, Boric Acid Ban On Inventories Removed

OPD Washington Bureau

Both borax and boric acid have been removed from schedule A of order M-161 which governs exceptions from inventory restrictions, the War Production Board has announced. The purpose of this action is to subject these chemicals to the minimum practicable inventory restrictions of priorities regulation No. 1, and thus make them more available for consumption.

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Worum Chemical Company
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Crude Oil Price Increase Denied

The Director of Economic Stabilization, Fred M. Vinson, denied October 29 the proposed 35-cent per barrel increase in the price of crude oil. Originally recommended by the Petroleum Administrator in April, 1943, this increase has been twice rejected by the Price Administrator. The proposed increase would have cost the consumers of petroleum products at least $500,000,000 annually. The Economic Stabilization Director's action will prevent this increase in the cost of petroleum products.

While denying a general increase, Judge Vinson, in accordance with the Executive Order establishing the Office of Economic Stabilization, directed the Petroleum Administrator to formulate a program to give additional financial incentives for drilling of wildcat wells and for development of new oil fields. The Petroleum Administrator was further directed to formulate, if feasible, a program other than a general price increase to give additional financial support for marginal stripper-well and secondary recovery operations.

Alternatives have become practical since the Petroleum Administration's original recommendation through improvement in shipping facilities and in the supply of materials. The alternatives were outlined as follows:—

(1) Full use of productive capacity in Texas oil fields not now being fully utilized. (2) Increased drilling in proven areas—as distinguished from wildcatting. (3) Use of foreign oil.

—O-P-D—

Pharmaceuticals Export Rules Modified

The waiver of the Import Recommendation requirement for exportation to the other American Republics includes shipments of commodities exportable under the general license for medicinals and pharmaceuticals, even though such shipments may be valued up to $100 as well as any goods requiring individual license or not, but valued at $25 or less, it was emphasized by the Office of Economic Warfare October 29.

All general licenses available to Group K countries, including the special general licenses such as GLV, the general license for medicinals and pharmaceuticals were restored on October 1 to the following sixteen Latin American countries:—

Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Effective immediately the following commodities are exportable under general licenses to these countries as well as to others in the K group (heretofore general licenses for these products were limited to shipments to countries in group 62):—

Baking powder; epsom salts (magnesium sulphate); glauber salts (sodium sulphate); perfumery and toilet water; red lead in oil; sodium sulphide, and sublimed white lead in oil.

—O-P-D—

Chemicals Maintenance Repair Order Simplified

Several amendments to order P-89 for the purpose of simplifying procedure under this order governing distribution of maintenance, repair and operating supplies in the chemicals industry has been announced by the War Production Board.

One amendment to the order establishes a method for obtaining specific MRO rating under P-89, which can be used to obtain materials on the B list of Priorities Regulation No. 3. For ratings specifically assigned under Paragraph (e) or (f) of the order for specific kinds and quantities of the items, applications should be made directly to the P-89 Unit of the Chemicals Division. Another amendment brings about conformity with order L-197, which requires filing applications for steel drums with the Containers Division.

—O-P-D—

Bowles Gets Approval

The senate banking and currency committee November 3 approved the nomination of Chester Bowles as Office of Price Administration administrator after conferring with him in executive session.

Tanners Council Discusses Production and Supplies

Production and supply problems facing the leather industry, as a result of the heavy military commitments, were discussed at the annual meeting of the Tanners Council of America, held in the Waldorf-Astoria, this city, October 28 and 29. Officers of the council were re-elected.

In discussing the production and supply picture, Everett W. Pevere, chairman of the board of the council, said:—

One matter takes precedence over everything else today, and that is production. The growing pressure of many circumstances has made acute the problem which we anticipated at our last war meeting in the Spring. Output of leather has declined and most branches of the industry are now operating at substantially lower levels than in 1942. This result cannot be attributed to any failure by this industry in utilizing all possible resources of raw material, equipment and machinery. Moreover, the record will show that tanners have been aware of the dangers threatening production. The industry has realized the vital necessity of maintaing raw material supplies which is the crux of our production problems; but raw material supplies have not been maintained, and this year the flow of hides and skins to tanners has suffered from a simultaneous drop in domestic slaughter and reduced importation.

There is one aspect of the supply and production picture which is not understood as clearly as it might be. This industry's record in the past two to three years, its ability to produce and deliver an astonishing quantity of leather has given rise to certain misconceptions. These all center around the idea that our resources are somehow unlimited, that production of leather in the U. S. has been fabulous, that we can continue to cut leather output and consumption in this country considerably without hardship or privation. That line of thought is based upon misconceptions because we are now standing on the borderline of serious hardship due to reduced output. Bear in mind that all military needs have complete priority, and, as leather production has declined, the balance available for the home front has shown incredible shrinkage.

We have exhausted our reserves of raw material and of leather; tanners have scraped the barrel and emptied the pipeline; shoe manufacturers are literally dependent upon day to day shipments of sole and upper leather. Whether we may expect a relief from this situation, through lessened lend-lease requirements of our allies, is a question which perhaps can be answered when our Mission to England returns with its report, for improvement in British supply or raw material and surplus of sole leather is broadly rumored.

The future importation of hides and skins by the United States suffers from even more complications than prospects for domestic slaughter. Tanners concur in the need for some measure of control over imports during the war. Such controls may not only have to be internal, but also international insofar as requirements of several nations must be weighed and supplies distributed accordingly. While we recognize the necessity for such collaboration, it is our duty to question decisions, to criticize policies and their results, and to offer what we believe to be constructive suggestions.

OPA Regulations

Daniel W. Keeler, of the head, hide, and leather section of the Office of Price Administration in discussing price problems said, in part:—

We are currently working on the following new regulations or amendments. First, a revised hide schedule, second, an amendment to cover South American pickled sheepskins, third, a new regulation on cabrettas, fourth, a finding leather regulation covering sales of all leather for the shoe repair trade, fifth, a reptile leather regulation, sixth, a regulation covering raw and tanned shearlings for commercial uses.

Imports Discussed

Ralph A. Wells, of the United States Tariff Commission, in talking on "Effects of the War on United States Imports of Leather," said, in part:—

Two important postwar questions which confront the domestic tanning industry, especially the tanners of heavy leathers, are the possible increased competition of sole leather from South American countries in the domestic and foreign markets, and the competition in the domestic market of synthetic and substitute materials for soles which have made such headway during the last few months. One suggestion is to make better sole leather, thereby reducing the demand for substitutes.

In discussing purchases of shoes by the army, Col. Eugene Santschi, jr., of the Office of Quartermaster General, said, in part:—

Since the beginning of the emergency, the Quartermaster Corps has purchased many millions of pairs. Last year alone, we bought more than 25,000,000 pairs, and the number would have been considerably higher except for the carefully planned and executed program of repair and maintenance carried out by the Quartermaster Corps.

This figure, I should point out, is for the regular service shoe alone and does not include the special service shoes. The army issues almost 30 different kinds of shoes, which range from sneakers for the WACs to the 12-inch waterproof boots used in cold climates. They include the service shoes for the WACs and nurses, paratrooper boots with heavy ankle supports, mukluks for the Arctic, fabric boots for the jungle, and others.

Purchases Abroad

Harold Connett, assistant director of the textile, clothing and leather division of the War Production Board, said in part:—

Negotiations have been in progress for sometime between the United States and United Kingdom authorities with a view to closer coordination in the joint purchases abroad of cattle hides, including kipskins and calfskins. There has also been discussion between the authorities in regard to purchases of leather from abroad.

With a view to clarifying the situation and enabling a decision to be reached, an International Mission was recently sent to South America. The factual data obtained by this mission and its recommendations have been reviewed by the authorities of the two countries, who are now able to announce that an agreement in principle for a plan of operation has been reached.

In the case of hides, it has been agreed to establish a Joint Hide Control Office located in Washington, in which the U. S. and U. K. will have equal representation, and Canada as a member will participate as her interests may appear. The function of this agency will be to receive offers of hides through the usual channels in the respective countries to determine upon purchases and allocations of such offers to the respective countries, and to inform the appropriate governmental agencies in each country of the offers they might accept. It is expected that the few remaining matters of detail will be settled shortly and that in due course the Joint Hide Control Office will be functioning.

In order to carry out the program, the War Production Board will issue a directive to the Office of Foreign Economic Administration as the agency to purchase foreign hides for the United States. The authorities of both countries are in complete accord with the necessity of maintaining the usual channels and employing the regular import and brokerage trades to the utmost degree consistent with governmental control. As regards leather, it is agreed that some form of mutual governmental control must be established, but the mechanics are not yet determined. It is expected that announcement in regard to this will follow shortly.

Raw Materials Outlook

In estimating raw material supplies for 1944, I. R. Glass, economist for the council, saw no considerable changes in prospect. Record cattle herds made it seem likely that slaughter next year would increase perhaps by as much as 10 percent, but this potentiality might not be realized if present difficulties and obstacles in the marketing and slaughter of cattle continued to intervene. The course of imports was found difficult to predict inasmuch as the movement of raw material to the United States was associated with such factors as international agreements. However, the speaker believed it reasonable that imports on the same order as in 1943 should be expected, and that the actual needs of the United States amply justified a substantial increase in cattlehide importation. Taking account of both domestic and foreign supply, a tentative figure was set between 21 and 22,000,000 hides as the minimum prospective supply for 1944.

Officers Reelected

Officers reelected were:—Chairman of board, Edward W. Pervere; executive vice-president E. Carle Shotwell, treasurer Merrill A. Watson, and secretary J. Louis Nelson.

Alcohol Available For Vinegar Production

Producers of cider vinegar who are unable to obtain enough cider to keep their output at 1940-41 levels are now eligible to use part of the industrial alcohol supply in the production of vinegar. This alcohol is being released by the War Production Board on the recommendation of the War Food Administration, to fill the gap in this year's cider vinegar production caused by a short apple crop.

Vinegar producers who want an authorization to buy alcohol to supplement their present production should make formal application on form WPB 2945 to Frank E. Bennett, Administrator of Conservation Order M-30, War Production Board, 1506 Temporary S building, Washington, D. C. Copies of the form can be obtained from the distribution unit, inquiry section, War Production Board, 1501 Social Security building, Washington, D. C., or from any WPB regional office.

In applying for the WPB authorization, producers of cider vinegar should state their production, in 50-grain gallons, by calendar quarters during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941—the base year under Conservation Order M-30, which controls the use of industrial alcohol. The WPB will use these figures as a basis for allotting sufficient alcohol to maintain production at 1940-41 levels.

In the face of growing demand, cider vinegar supplies, already low,

—Continued on page 52

—O-P-D—

Milk Sugar Price Ceilings Set by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

Milk sugar has been given new maximum prices by the Office of Price Administration. The ceiling becomes effective Nover 15, and are contained in amendment No. 21 to maximum price regulation No. 289.

Cents-per-pound prices have been set at the producer level. These will amount to about a 2-cent-a-pound increase over former prices at this level. A pricing formula has been provided for distributors.

OPA states that there will be no price increase at the retail level in the products in which milk sugar is an ingredient, since it constitutes only a small part of the total cost of manufacturing these products. Relatively little milk sugar is sold as such at retail.

Milk sugar is made from the liquid whey resulting from the manufacture

—Continued on page 51

—O-P-D—

Brazilian Pyrethrum Crop Bought by U.S.

OPD Washington Bureau

The United States signed an agreement with the Brazilian government October 31 to purchase the entire Brazilian crop of pyrethrum flowers, used in the manufacture of insecticides, it was made known by officials here November 4.

While complete details on the crop are lacking, officials understand the flowers to be of a very low grade, and doubt if the crop will amount to more than 400 tons. The crop was bought at a price of 18 cents a pound on the basis of 9 percent pyrethrins content. When imported the pyrethrum will be subject to the same control over its distribution as is now applied to other supplies.

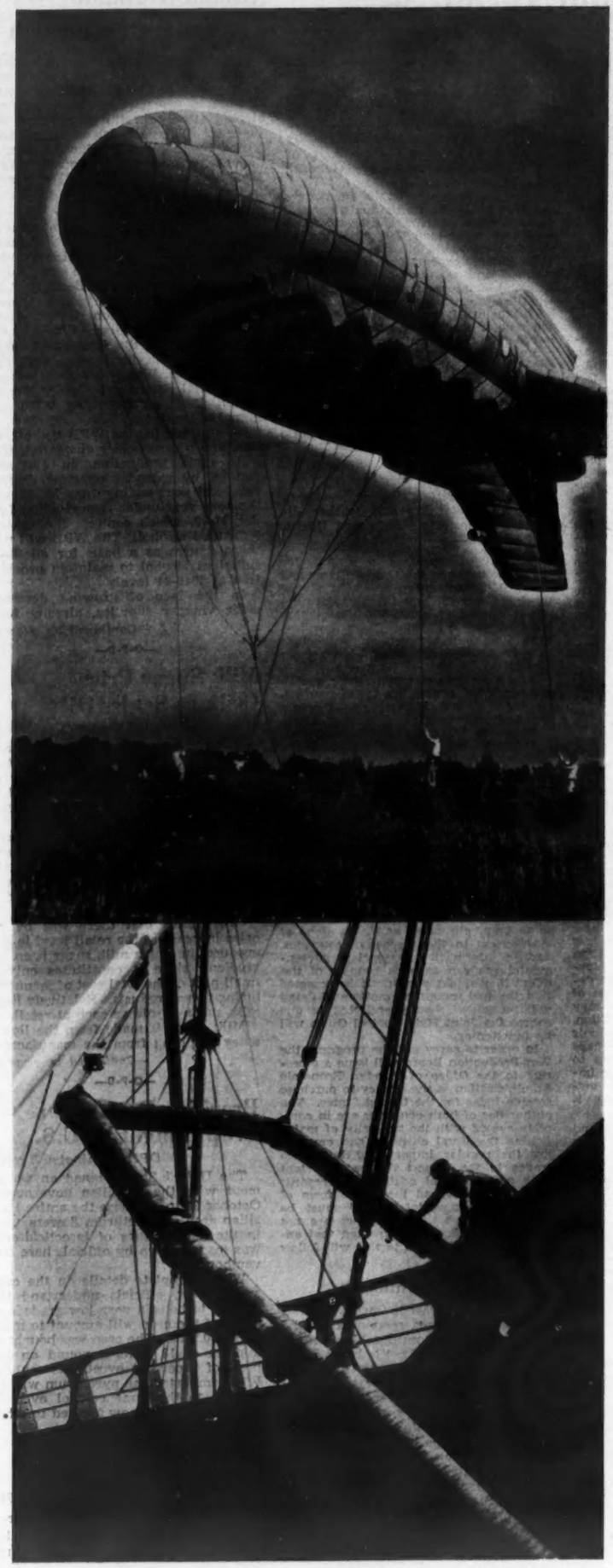
—O-P-D—

Liquid Fuels from Coal Pilot Plant Bill Approved

OPD Washington Bureau

The committee on mines and mining of the house filed a favorable report in the house November 1 on H. R. 3209, a bill sponsored by Representative Jennings Randolph of West Virginia authorizing the construction and operation of demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels from coal and other substances.

The measure is identical with the bill sponsored in the senate by Senator Joseph O'Mahoney of Wyoming and being pressed by the Bureau of Mines to prepare the way for the time, when petroleum is no longer available in efficiently accessible amounts and the nation will have to turn to other sources of liquid fuels and lubricants



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ANALYZED REAGENTS Baker's FINE CHEMICALS

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Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

November 5, 1943

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).
Acetaldehyde,[4,6] 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gls., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
dms.....lb. .42 - —
kgs.....lb. .37 - .38
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
dms.....lb. .40 - —
kgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., fib. dms., 75 lbs. .49 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .67 - —
Acetone, CP,[1,6] dms., c.l., divd. E.*..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .09 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .07 - —
* OPA ceiling for East; Western ceiling, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Methyl (see M)
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works.lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .90 - 1.25
5-dm. lots, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
dms.....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works.lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .07½- —
Acetic,[1,6] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.58 - 3.63
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.98
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
glacial, nat., CP, cbys.100 lbs.13.50 -13.75
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 8.93 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 - —
synth., CP., dms., works... 100 lbs.12.50 -13.50
99.5%, bbls., works.100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 8.25 - 8.95
USP, dms., works.100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 20%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.44 - 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic, anhydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't.... 100 lbs. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .46 - .50
Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .40 - .54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity, over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works.....lb. .21 - —
Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1,6] USP, 50-kilo lots, dms..kilo.31.75 - —
10-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.32.10 - —
5-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.32.45 - —
2½-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.33.16 - —
500 grams, dms.....kilo.34.22 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .29 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up...lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs up....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .95 - —
Boric,[2] tech., 99.5% cryst., (same as prices for powder). gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —

USP $25 per ton higher.
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Broener's, bbls.....lb. 1.14 - —
Cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb.22.00 - —
Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Capric, dms.....lb. .21½ Nom.
Caprylic, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½
Castor oil,[5] split, dms.....lb. .20¾- .21¼
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic,[6] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¾- .16¼
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric,[1,6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½
kgs. .....lb. .24 - —
cryst., gran., bbls., c.l.....lb. .20 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 shp't....lb. .20½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - .24
kgs. .....lb. .21½- —
Citric acid powd., ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[5] dist., dms.....lb. .18½ Nom.
Cottonseed oil,[5] dist., dms...lb. .14 - .14½
tanks .....lb. .13½- —
Cresylic (coaltar),[2,6] high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F (see Acid, Monosulphonic).
Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls.....lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF VII, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.34 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.13
Gamma- bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, bbls., 50° lbs.....lb. .12 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
dmjn. .....lb. .21 - .23
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47% cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, conc., cbys....lb. .35 - —
dil., cbys.....lb. .20 - —
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30%, rubber dms., works..lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12¼- —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., nonreturn., Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, works, basis acid content..lb. .08½- —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns.. lb. .75 - .80
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more. lb. .24½- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14½- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric, dist., tech., dms....lb. .20 Nom.
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[5] light, dms.....lb. .21½- .22
Maleic,[6] powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, dms., 1,000 lbs....lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, dealer, cbys.....lb. .08½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19½
Naphthenic,[6] 220-230 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .15
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - .12
235-245 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
Acid, nicotinic,[6] dms.....kilo. 9.00 - 9.35
Nicotinic, amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½- —
Palm oil,[5] white, dist., dms..lb. .13 - .13½
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .80 - —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 3.00
Phosphoric,[6] pure food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, divd. N. Y., Phila., Met. area.100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald... 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld...100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagons, divd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area.100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l....lb. .10½- —
10 cbys., to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10½- —
25 cbys., to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
10% dilut., cbys., djns....lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls..r.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, 55-gal. drms., works..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½- —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.63 - —
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, bbls., divd., E.gal. .25 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
tech., dms., works.....lb. .22 - .27
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .32 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .43
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44
Sebacic, tech., bbls., works...lb. .65 - .69
Soybean oil,[5] dist., dms.....lb. .17¾- .18¼
Stearic,[5] double-press, bgs...lb. .15¾- .16¾
single press, bgs.....lb. .15¾- .16¾
triple press, bgs.....lb. .18¾- .19¼
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric,[6] 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 up, works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
93°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .15½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., frt. alld..lb. .39½- —
5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .40 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs., works..lb. .40½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton, works.....lb. .41 - —
tankcars, ft. alld.....lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae,[1,6] USP, anhyd., dms., primary distributors, lb. .34 - .35½
producers .....lb. .33 - —
hyd., dms., primary distributors..lb. 32½- .34
producers .....lb. .32 - —
Adeps lanae prices for primary distributors, f.o.b. St. Louis, 1c. higher.
Agar,[5] .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
Egg, edible,[1] cryst., powd., bbls..lb. 1.08 - —
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
Alcohol, benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms. .....lb. .83 - —
Butyl, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., frt. alld. E..lb. .1780- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .1830- —
tanks, frt. alld, E.....lb. .1680- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950- .3000
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2000- .3050
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .1850- .2900
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¾- —

* Normal butyl alcohol prices West, ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss..lb. .091 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .096 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .081½- —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
Denatured,[1,2,6] CD14, dms., c.l., divd. E..gal. .54½- —
19 dms., works, E.....gal. .56½- —
1 to 18 dms., works, E..gal. .59½- —
tanks, E., divd.....lb. .50 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .62 - —
19 bbls., E. works..gal. .64 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works, gal. .67 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, bbls., c.l., wks., E.gal. .60 - —
19 bbls., works, E...gal. .62 - —
1 to 18 bbls., works, E., gal. .65 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —
CD23G (replaced by SD23H).
SD23H, works, c.l., bbls..gal. .61½- —
19 bbls.....gal. .63½- —
1 to 18 bbls.....gal. .66½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, bbls., c.l., E. works, gal. .62½- —
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works..gal. .66 - —
1 to 18, E. works..gal. .69 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50½- —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works..gal. .55½- —
19 dms. to c.l.....gal. .57½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .60½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone,[6] acetone-free, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .11½- .14½
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .11¾- .15
tanks, divd.....lb. .10½- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .11 - .13½
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, divd.....lb. .10 - .12½
Ethyl,[6] 190 pf., dms., c.l., gal.11.94½- —
19 dms.....gal.11.98 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal.12.01 - —
tanks .....gal.11.90 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal.12.62 - —
18 dms. to c.l.....gal.12.66½- —
1 to 17 dms.....gal.12.68½- —
Grain alcohol is 10c. per gallon higher.
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .33 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - .33
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol Isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works..lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[1,6] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., divd..gal. .66½- —
55 gals., c.l., divd...gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., divd.....gal. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .34 - —
99%, dms., 5 gals., divd..gal. .75 - —
55 gals., c.l., divd...gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., divd.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .37½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .55 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis, lb. .60 - .75
Propyl, normal, dms., wks..gal. .67 - .70
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .44 - .50
cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia.....lb. .35 - —
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72
Aldol, dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
denat., grd., dms.....gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .79 - 1.50
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .21 - .22
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .30 - .33
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .73 - .80
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 5.45 - 5.54

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling
[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)
[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)
[4]—General Preference Order (M order)
[5]—Conservation Order (M order)
[6]—Allocation

Alphanaphthol, bbls.	lb.	.52	—
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.	lb.	.32	—
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.23½-	.28½
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks.	gal.	.82½-	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.84½-	—
tanks, works	gal.	.79½-	—
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.1340-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1390-	—
tanks	lb.	.1290-	—
Alphatocopherol, amp.	gram.	1.00 -	1.10
Althea root, bls.	lb.	.67 -	.68
Alum, ammonia,[6] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.16 -	.18
gran., bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.00 -	—
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.00 -	—
lump, bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.25 -	—
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.25 -	—
powd., bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.40 -	—
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.40 -	—
potash, gran., bbls., wks.	100 lbs.	4.25 -	—
dlvd., N. Y., Phila.	100 lbs.	4.25 -	—
lump., bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.50 -	—
dlvd., N. Y., Phila.	100 lbs.	4.50 -	—
powd., bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.65 -	—
dlvd., N. Y., Phila.	100 lbs.	4.65 -	—
Potash, chrome, bbls.	lb.	.12½-	.15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.25 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	100 lbs.	4.25 -	5.00
Alumina acetate basic solut., 24%, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.10¼-	.11
solut., 25%, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.09½-	.10
Chloride, anhyd.,[6] com'l. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09 -	.12
cryst., com'l dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	.06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.02¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.03¼-	—
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.35 -	.40
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0310-	—
bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0340-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04 -	—
light, bgs., dlvd	lb.	.14½-	—
bbls., dlvd	lb.	.15 -	—
Hydroxide gel, USP purity, conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works	lb.	.17¾-	—
contract, works	lb.	.16¾-	—
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms.	lb.	.20¾-	—
contract, works	lb.	.19¾-	—
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works	lb.	.78 -	—
contract, works	lb.	.75 -	—
powd., USP IX, bbls., dms.	lb.	.15 -	.19
Naphthenates, 1.7% Al, 50-gal. dms., works	lb.	.19¾-	—
Oleate, dms., contract	lb.	.24½-	—
Palmitate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.25 -	.26
Resinate, precip., dms.	lb.	.15½-	—
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.23 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.24 -	—
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.15 -	1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.,	100 lbs.	1.40 -	1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.,	100 lbs.	1.35 -	1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.,	100 lbs.	1.60 -	1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.35 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.50 -	—
Aluminum, 98-99%, [3],[5] c.l.	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 -	—
paste,[6] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dm.	lb.	.56 -	.60
ink, 150-lb. dm.	lb.	.71 -	—
standard, 200-lb. dm.	lb.	.38 -	—
powdered,[6] lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dm.	lb.	.33 -	—
litho, 150-lb. dm.	lb.	.57 -	—
standard, 200-lb. dm.	lb.	.59 -	—
rubber comp., 200-lb. dm.	lb.	.40 -	—
unpolished, stand., 250-lb. dm.	lb.	.36 -	—
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dm.	lb.	.40 -	—

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 500 lbs. or over.

Ambergris gray, tins	oz.	17.00 -	18.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works	lb.	.59 -	.60
Aminopyrine, dms.	lb.	4.00 -	—
bots.	lb.	4.25 -	—
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, cys., works, frt. equal.	ton.	90.00 -	—
refrigeration, tanks, works	lb.	.05 -	—
pure, cyls.	lb.	.16 -	—
Aqua, 20°, cbys.	lb.	.05¼-	—
dms., c.l.	lb.	.02¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.02¼-	—
tanks, works (NH_3 content),	lb.	.04 -	—
Benzoate, refined, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. cp, frt. alld.	lb.	.43 -	—
smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.44 -	.47
Bicarbonate, dms.	lb.	.0539-	.0614
Bichromate,[6] bbls.	lb.	.23 -	.25
Bifluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15 -	.17
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	.1080-	—
powd., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.1130-	—
Bromide, NF, bbls.	lb.	.31 -	.35
dms.	lb.	.32 -	.36
Carbonate, lump, dms.	lb.	.08½-	.09½
cns.	lb.	.14¼-	.17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.			
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).			
USP, gran., bbls., fib. dms., kgs.	lb.	.13 -	.15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.	lb.	.75 -	—
dms.	lb.	.80 -	.85
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.18 -	.20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).			
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.	lb.	1.25 -	1.27
jars	lb.	1.30 -	1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.	lb.	3.71 -	—
jars	lb.	3.68 -	—
Linoleate, 60%, anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.12 -	—
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs.	lb.	1.26 -	1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.84 -	.87
purified, dms.	lb.	1.10 -	1.12
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, 32.5 nitrogen, bgs., producing point.	ton.	47.50 -	—
tech., bgs., works	100 lbs.	4.35 -	8.50
bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.55 -	—
Oleate, dms.	lb.	.14 -	—
Oxalate, purif., gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.27 -	.33
Perchlorate, kgs.	lb.	.55 -	.65
Persulphate, kgs.	lb.	.25½-	.28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.31 -	.39
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08 -	.08½
monobasic, pure, bbls.	lb.	.40 -	.45
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08 -	.08½
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs.	lb.	1.15 -	1.18
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15 -	.18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms.	lb.	.34 -	—
paste, dms.	lb.	.06½-	—
Sulphamate bbls., works	lb.	.18 -	.24
Sulphate,[1],[6] dms., bulk, inland producing ovens	ton.	28.20 -	—
Atlantic Coast ports	ton.	29.20 -	—
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
ark. dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—

Ammonia sulphide, red, 48%, cbys., works	lb.	.08 -	—
dms., works	lb.	.06 -	—
yellow, 33%, cbys., works	lb.	.08 -	—
dms., works	lb.	.06 -	—
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.	lb.	.45 -	.97½
tech., bbls.	lb.	.17 -	—
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.50 -	5.75
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	6.00 -	6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	4.45 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.15 -	—

Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac).

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13 -	.18
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12½-	.17½
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11½-	.14
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.18½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½-	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).			
Butyrate, dms.	lb.	.75 -	.90
Caproate, dms.	lb.	2.75 -	—
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.06 -	—
Ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.102 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.08¼-	—
Nitrite, USP, bots.	lb.	1.72 -	1.80
Mercaptan, dms., works	lb.	1.10 -	—
Oleate, dms., works	lb.	.31 -	—
Salicylate, bots.	lb.	.85 -	1.25
Stearate, dms., works	lb.	.42 -	—
Amylene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.09 -	—

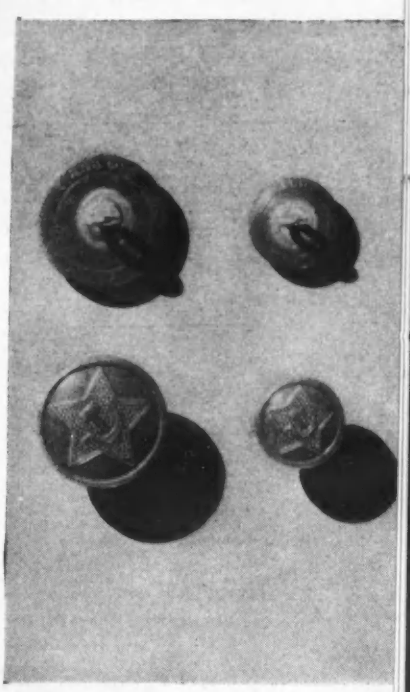
Amylnaphthalenes, mixed, crude, dms., works	lb.	.14 -	—
refd., dms., works	lb.	.16 -	—
Anethol bots.	lb.	2.10 -	2.35
cans	lb.	2.00 -	2.25
Angelica root, dom., bls.	lb.	.70 -	.86
import, natural, bls.	lb.	3.25	Nom.
Angostura bark, bls.	lb.	.20 -	.21
Anilin oil,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.11½-	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.12½-	—
tanks, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.10¼-	—
Salt, dms., works	lb.	.22 -	.24
Anise,[1] Cyprus, bgs.	lb.	.36 -	.37
Ecuador, bgs.	lb.	.33 -	.34
Mexican, recleaned, bgs.	lb.	.27 -	.28
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Syrian, bgs.	lb.	.20 -	.20½
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.32 -	.33
Anisic aldehyde, bots.	lb.	2.90 -	3.00
Annatto,[6] paste, oxs.	lb.	.34 -	.39
Seed, bgs.	lb.	.08 -	—
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works,	lb.	.55 -	—
90%, bbls., works	lb.	.65 -	—
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls.	lb.	.70 -	—
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).			
Chloride, solut., cbys.	lb.	.17 -	—
Metal,[2],[4] bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
Needle, Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs.	lb.	.18½-	—
Chinese, black, 70%, cs.	lb.	.20 -	.22
Oxide,[6] bgs., c.l.	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	—
Salt, 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River	lb.	.40 -	—
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.17 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½-	—
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton.	lb.	2.00 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.10 -	2.20

Apomorphine, bots.	oz.	23.20 -	23.70
Apple syrup,[1] bbls.	lb.	.16 -	.16½
Archil extract, bbls.	lb.	No stocks	
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.	lb.	.25 -	.26
Arecolin hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	11.25 -	11.50
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., Argentine port, 100 kilos, 100% purity.		60.00 -	—
Spanish port, 100 kilos, 100% purity.		52.00 -	—
Arnica flowers, bls.	lb.	3.25	Nom.
Root, bls.	lb.	1.00 -	1.25
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls.	lb.	.10 -	.10½
Arsenic,[6] metal, lump, c.l.	lb.	No prices	
Chloride (arsenous), bots.	lb.	1.55 -	—
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots.	lb.	5.58 -	—
jars	lb.	5.43 -	—
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.	lb.	.52 -	.55
bots.	lb.	.60 -	.64
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).			
White, powd., kgs., c.l.	lb.	.04 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾-	—
Asafetida, cs.	lb.	.45 -	.66
powd., bbls., dms.	lb.	.55 -	.82
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).			
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines.	ton.	49.50 -	—
5R, bgs., same basis	ton.	44.00 -	—
6D, bgs., same basis	ton.	33.00 -	—
7D, bgs., same basis	ton.	28.50 -	—
7F, bgs., same basis	ton.	26.50 -	—
7H, bgs., same basis	ton.	22.50 -	—
7K, bgs., same basis	ton.	19.00 -	—
7M, bgs., same basis	ton.	16.50 -	—
7R, bgs., same basis	ton.	15.50 -	—
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works	lb.	.05½-	.12
process form, bgs., wks.	lb.	.05¾-	.13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight Colo. mines.	ton.	30.50 -	—
Barbados, Dunellen, N. J.	lb.	.10¼-	—
California, dms., c.l.	ton.	36.40 -	—
l.c.l.	ton.	41.40 -	—

LIFE On The

(*Left*) **A SUCCESSFUL COTTON CROP** was recen harvested at Stamford, Connecticut—probal the first in the history of the "Nutmeg Stat The crop was made in a greenhouse, under t supervision of scientists at work in the Resear Laboratories of American Cyanamid Compar Close laboratory control was necessary in orc to observe the life habits of cotton plants fr seeding time to harvest. Time lapse mo cameras recorded the life cycle of plant grow Experiments were also made to observe t effect of a chemical which causes premat defoliation. The defoliation of cotton plan has become of special interest to cotton grow who want leafless cotton so that they can u mechanical harvesters in place of hand lab More attention to plant breeding and chemi treatment in the growing of cotton promises keep it in line with cellulose and synthe fibres after the war is over. Many areas in t cotton belt feel sure that productive resear of this type may well hold the answers many long-standing economic problems of t cotton industry.

(*Below*) **HERDS OF ARGENTINE SHORTHORNS,** like this one below, are now supplying much of our increased Casein needs for industrial uses. Because most of the nation's milk production must now be used to supply the food needs of our soldiers and civilians, and those of our Allies, a critical situation has developed in domestic industrial Casein production—a commodity essential to the paper making industry. As exclusive agents for the well-known Dairyco brand of Argentine Casein, Cyanamid is in an exceptional position to supply customers with a uniform high quality "Premium" grade Casein. Tested to Cyanamid's high quality standards, Dairyco brand Casein provides a dependable source of supply on which the paper industry can rely.



(*Above*) **BUTTONS FOR THE SOVIET ARMY** a other Allied fighting units are being molded o of BEETLE®. Also serving all branches America's own armed forces, these buttons a outstanding because of uniformity, sma appearance and resistance to repeated launde ings. A Grade Two BEETLE is available black and brown in one standard plasticity in reduced price range to meet increased demand

Asphaltum, Cuban A, bulk, c.l., N. Y..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l., N. Y.....ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.56.00 - —
Egyptian, substitute, bgs., l.c.l., refinery, N. J. or Ill..lb. .08 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340 F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.32.90 - —
seconds, 370-390 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton.25.50 - —
selects, 290-295 F. fusing point, same basis..ton.30.50 - —
270 F. fusing point, same basis..ton.30.50 - —
seconds, 300-330 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton.25.50 - —
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs. gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Mexican, ref'd, dms., Texas refinery..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery.....ton.21.00 -28.00
tanks, refinery.....ton.16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 8.10 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. .62 - .62
Barbasco root,[3,6] (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs.....lb. .75 - .80
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 90% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
Barium carbonate, sulphur-free, paper bgs., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
Chlorate,[6] kgs.....lb. .36 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst., zone 1, bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.77.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.90.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.94.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.87.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.100.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.113.00 - —

Barium chloride, tech., in bbls., $2 per ton higher. Sales zones are:—1, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Md., Ohio, New England States, N. J., N. Y., Pa., Va., Wis., and principal cities of W. bank Miss. R., N. of Miss.-No. of Ark. line; 2, Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; 3, Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Ia., Minn., Mo., N. Mex., Utah; 4, Calif., Nev., Ore., Wash.

Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.83
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks.....lb. .11 - .12
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17- .19
Barium stearate, ctns., 1 ton up, lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .06¾- .10
kgs.....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis....ton.25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton.17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.18.00 - —
Ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.00 - —
Bauxite,[6] bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .18
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.35
Root, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works..ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, N.F., dms.....lb. .85 - .95
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol,[6] (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works, gal. .20 - —
tankcars, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal..gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .22 - .24
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .59 Nom.
dms.....lb. .55 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, s..m.s, f.f.c., dms.lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 2.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.90 2.15
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.60
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb.22.50 -38.50
Hydrochloride, cns.....lb.22.50 -38.50
Sulphate, cns.....lb.22.50 -38.50
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 -.60
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 95%, ret. dms., works..lb. 2.05 - 2.35
Beth root, bls.....lb. .33 - .35
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars.....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.88
jars.....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.48
cns.....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns.....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.55
bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns...lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.19 - 4.26
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls.... lb. 1.20 - 1.23
bots.....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, 82-86%, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
bots., cns.....lb. 2.51 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
cns.....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 -
cns.....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene,[3] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. East..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .08½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —
Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast prices are 1½c. higher, ex dock or whse.
Carbon,[6] heads, comp., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03550- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .07½- —
regular uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03625- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd., or whse..lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., works.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Vine, A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs.....lb. .06- —
Black dyes listed under Dyes.
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .40 .45
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .26 - .27
Black Indian hemp root, bls...lb. .26 - .28
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., wks.... ton.40.00- —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[3,6] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.60
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 5.53 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. No stocks
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. River including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 1.75 - —
toner, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - .12
Cobalt,[6] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis.. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.30 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 4.75
Iron, Chinese, bbls., same basis. lb. .35 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis. lb. .35- —
Soluble, bbls., same basis6 lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis..lb. 3.15 - —

Chemical Newsfront

(*Left*) **THESE BUSY MEN** are not kneading dough, but spreading grease on a "standing way" down which another Victory ship will soon slide to take its place in the "bridge of ships" so vital to keeping our armed forces and those of our Allies supplied with food and fighting materiel. Beneath that grease the way has been given a coating of "stearine," or liquid wax. The launching operation is a delicate one in which the proper greasing of the ways is all important. To ease a 10,000-ton vessel down twin runways almost 600 feet long calls for nearly two-and-a-half tons of stearine and more than two tons of the launching grease shown here. Stearates of aluminum, calcium, magnesium and zinc are produced by Cyanamid in finely divided powder form. These may be used in the manufacture of greases of this type and for surface coatings, graphites, rubber and cosmetic applications as well.

(*Below*) **PLYWOOD AIR FREIGHTERS** like this Curtiss Caravan Transport are now being produced for the Army Air Forces. Built almost entirely of wood, these new planes have a wing span of 108 feet, a length of 68 feet and are powered by two 1200 horsepower engines. The rapid loading and unloading of cargo are facilitated by building the cargo floor only three feet from the ground. The use of wood in the all-over construction of airplanes requires finishing with exceptionally tough and durable paints. Such coatings, if made with REZYL* 823-1 vehicle, have great durability, high moisture impedance, good flexibility, fast drying speed and surface smoothness at low film weights—qualities which are especially desirable for plywood aircraft finishes. The use of Cyanamid's REZYL 823-1 eliminates the need for chinawood oil, supplies of which are today critically low. In addition it provides formulations at substantially lower costs.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation
A Unit of American Cyanamid Company
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA · NEW YORK, N. Y.

Blue, peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis, lb. .32 - —
permanent, toner, green shade, tungstic..lb. 4.00 - —
molybdic .....lb. 3.50 - —
Potash, C.P., bbls., same basis, lb. .42 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., same basis,lb. .28 - .37
job, grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .12 - .18
reg., grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner,[1] tungstic, bbls.. lb. 3.30 - —
molybdic, bbls..lb. 3.15 —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.82 - —
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.96 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis.. lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices, ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag root, bls.....lb. .200 - .30
Blue mass, USP, cns., tubs....lb. 1.67 - 1.84
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.84
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago....ton.67.50 -85.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.31.00 - —
Meal, 4¼% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.47.00 - —
Chicago works.....ton.51.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. wks.ton.38.50 - —
Chicago works.....ton.37.00 - —
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .70 - .95
Borax,[2] tech., 99½%, gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld....ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate, cbys. or dms. extra works.....gal. 4.95 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP.....bots. 1.50 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
gold, lithe., cns., dms., works, lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
Brown,[3] iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
metallic, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- .05
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .09¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., works, lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., wks.. lb. .08 - .10
Umber, Amer., bbls., works.lb. .03¾- —
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .04¾- —
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans, lb. .05¼- —
Kansas City.....lb. .05¾- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
ex car, Los Angeles....lb. .05½- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¼- —
ex whse., Los Angeles..lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works.. lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .35 - —
sulphate, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .30 - —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .82 - .84
Berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
Burgundy pitch, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Butane,[2] indust., tanks, Group 3, gal. .06¼- —
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .06 - .09
Butyl acetate, normal, [1,2] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .1755- —
l.c.l., frt. same basis, lb. .1805- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1655- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1870- .2765
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1920- .2815
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1800- .2665
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —

Normal butyl acetate W. of Miss. R. ¼c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¼- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14¼- —
Butyl carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .00 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .20½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref'd, dms., works...lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .29 - —
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl Phthalate)
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15¼- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - .31½
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.83 - 6.95
cans, works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide,[6] jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
bots. .....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
Iodide,[6] bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cans .....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow)
Metal,[1,4] pat. shapes, cs., dlvd., lb. .95 - —
Ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.88
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 2.95 - 3.10
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.06
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 3.15 - 3.30
smaller lots.....lb. 3.35 - 3.45
Citrated,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs., or more..lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .30 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd.... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate,[6] bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07¼- .08¾
Calcium bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[6] dms., dlvd.....ton.50.00 -95.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.13.50 -26.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.50 -35.50
5-ton lots.....ton.28.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, whs. ton. 7.50 - —
purified, cryst., bbls., jars.lb. .28 - .29
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.18.00 -31.50
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.45 -35.45
5-ton lots.....ton.28.45 -40.95

Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; min. prices, spot. C.l. prices for flakes in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags, drums $3.50 er ton over paper bags.

Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .58
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.28 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.55 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .62 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, USP, bbls.....lb. .25 - .27
Mandelate, dense, dm.....lb. 2.05 - 2.20
fluffy, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Naphthenates, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½- —
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .35 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., works.....lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., works.....lb. .10 - —
medicinal, bbls.....lb. .11¼- .12
dms. .....lb. .12½- .13
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06¾
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
Resinates, precip., 5.3% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb. .15½- —
Tallates, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .13¼- .19½
Silicate, hydrated, 50-lb. paper bags, c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - .28
Sulfoxate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.45.00 - —
80%, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb. .49 - —
Calcium-strontium-sulphide, phosphorent, dms., works, frt. alld..lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 - 3.90
Calomel,[6] bbls., dms.....lb. 2.93 - 2.96
bots. .....lb. 3.08 - 3.12
Camphor, natural.....lb. No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works, lb. .41½- —
10 bbls, (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44 - —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .44½- —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .45½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .47½- .54½
USP gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .62½- —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .69½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .70½- —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots...lb. .61½- —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .62½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .63½- —
Monobromate, dms.....lb. 3.10 - 3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canary seed,[1] Argentine, bgs..lb. No stocks
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Russian, cs.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caraway seed,[1] Dutch, bgs....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .75 - .76
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .64 - .65
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs....lb. .52 - .53
natural, bgs.....lb. .44 - .45
Catnip, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Carbazole, 90%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
95%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works...lb. .225- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .235- —
tanks, works.....lb. .215- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis.. lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08¾
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1,2] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .97 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l..gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l.gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, cs.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
decorticated, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
green, Aleppey, bgs.....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Ceylon, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Carvol, bots.....lb.22.50 -23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk....lb. .29 - .32
Case hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l..lb. .09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
Casein,[1] domestic, acid-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, ship't point..lb. .24 - —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis..lb. .24¼- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis..lb. .24¾- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or or more, same basis..lb. .25½- —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis.lb. .25¾- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis lb. .26¼- —
Imported, bgs., 100 lbs. or more, f.o.b. source..lb. .10¼- .10½
Cassia,[1] Batavia, No. 1, thin quill bls..lb. .60 Nom.
regular, bls.....lb. .58 Nom.
shortstick .....lb. .53 Nom.
broken .....lb. .51 Nom.
Chips bls.....lb. .60 Nom.
rolls, select, bls.....lb. .53 Nom.
broken, bls.....lb. .52 Nom.
Saigon, all medium, bls.....lb. .61 Nom.
all thin, bls.....lb. .62 - Nom.
Cassia, fistula, bskts.....lb. .24 - .25
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton.75.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] guaranteed 5½% ammon. bgs., c.l., works... unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.12.50 -13.00
synth., bots.....lb.19.00 - —
Catechol, resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., dms..lb. 3.50 - —
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs.....lb. .26½- .27
French .....lb. 1.60 Nom.
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
granules, ctns., same basis.lb. .35 - —
Triacetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .37 - —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis, lb. 2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetics, dentifrices, and drugs, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton.32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton.30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungary type, cs.lb. .60 - .65
Roman, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Charcoal,[1,6] pinewood, bulk, c.l., shipping points..ton.15.00 - —
softwood, gran., bgs., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Del., Ga., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., W. Va..ton.35.40 - —
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt..ton.35.80 - —
Ill., Ind., Iowa, Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., O., Wis..ton.32.50 - —
Penn. .....ton.34.80 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut Extract,[1,6] clarif., 25% tan., bbls.,c.l., works..lb. .0285- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0225- —
powdered, 65% tan.....lb. .065 - —
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 90.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.10.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 7.00 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks. ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet grd., silkspar, 90.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.12.50 - —
Import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.19.00 -34.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.. ton.41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars.....lb. .93 - .96
dms. .....lb. .90 - .95
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .35 - —
Chlorine,[2,3,6] liquid, cyls., c.l..lb. .06¼- —
contracts .....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald.... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .23
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .33
Chlorpicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex-whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex-whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls. lb. .22 - —
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.....lb. .07½- —
7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .06½- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Ore,[5] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bot.....lb. 6.03 - 6.09
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs..lb. 1.20 Nom.
broken, bgs.....lb. .19 Nom.
yellow, quill, bgs.....lb. .19 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100..oz. .80 + .12½*
cns. .....oz. .88 + .13¾*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .88 + .13¾*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 + .12¾*
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.oz. .66 + .13¾*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 oz.oz. .42 + .13¾*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of natural business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, bots.....lb. 3.70 - 3.80
dms. .....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Heavy density cinchophen 20c. per lb. higher.
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.90
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls.....lb. .42¾ Nom.
chips, bgs.....lb. .56 Nom.
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 2.85 - 4.75
Citrine ointment,[6] cns., dms., jars..lb. .90 - 1.20
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Clove,[1] Zanzibar.....lb. .21¾- .22¼
Clover tops, red, bgs.....lb. .27 - .28
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., l.c.l., works.....bbl. 3.75 - —
c.l., works..bbl. 3.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .07¼- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works...bbl. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .08¼- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..bbl. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 3.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works..dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd. lb. .30¾- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., kgs.. lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works. lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 23% Co., kgs...lb. 1.95 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., kgs. lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co., kgs.. lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 8%, dms....lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Naphthenates, 6% Co, 50-gal. dms..lb. .31 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., kgs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinates, precip., 7.5% Co, 100-lb. dms..lb. .38½- —
Soyates, 8%-8.5% Co, 50-gal. dms..lb. .42 - .44
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co., kgs..lb. 1.00 - —

Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.

Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns..oz. 2.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt..lb. .25 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
blue, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks
Colchicum seed.....lb. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .19¾- .20½
cns. .....lb. .23 - .23¾
flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .21 - .22
cns. .....lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .14 - .23
Conium leaves, bls.....lb. 1.18 - 1.20
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns....lb. .47 - .49
S. A., USP, cns.....lb. .50 - .52
Copper acetate,[6] normal, bbls., dlvd..lb. .24- — smaller containers, dlvd.. lb. .26 - .50
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls....lb. .19½- .20
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.....lb. .23½- .26
crystals, bbls.....lb. .14¾- .17
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1,3,6] electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .12½
Naphthenates, 6%-8% Cu, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - .17
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls...lb. .16¾- .20
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .29½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works..lb. .19 - .28
red, com'l, kgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs...lb. .17 - .20
Resinates, precip., 8.3% Cu, 125-lb. dms..lb. .15½- —
Sulphate,[1,6] 99% cryst., bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 5.00 - —
7,200 to 36,000 lbs....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
2,700 to 7,200 lbs....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
700 to 2,700 lbs.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
monohydrated, dealers, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.95 -10.05
bags in drums.....100 lbs. 9.95 -10.95
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works.....ton.17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, wks.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, ship't.....lb. No prices
Coriander seed,[1] Indian, bgs..lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Corn sugar, tanners', chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.605 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.525 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.681 - —
43°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.731 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[6] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - — gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.84 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .15 - .17
Cottonseed hull ash,[1] 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
Meal, 8%, S. E. mills.....ton.38.60 - —
Coumarin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib, 5 lb. or more..lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. No prices
Cranesbill root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19

Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .67½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .58 - —
kgs. .....lb. .58½- —
Creosote carbonate, nots., cbys., lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Coaltar, oil,[3] crude, tanks, works..gal. .15½- —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.gal. .26 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .18 - .18½
solution, tanks, works....gal. .141 - —
Wood, beech, bots.....lb. 1.04 - —
cbys., dms.....lb. .85 - —
Hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —
Cresol,[3,6] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .11
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09¾
USP, dms., c.l., works, freight equald..lb. .10¾- .11¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - .10½
Cretonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, nat., bgs., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.10.00 - —
synth., bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .06¼- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .09¼- —
Cube root,[3,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. .70 - .80
powd., cs.....lb. .80 - .90
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
Indian, bgs.....lb. .14¼- .14¾
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
Persian, bgs.....lb. .14¼- .14½
Cyanamide,[3,6] fertilizer mixing grade, guaranteed 21% N, pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts.....unit-ton. 1.52½- —
20.6% N., gran., bulk, same basis..unit-ton. 1.62½- —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, wks..lb. .14 - .16
tech., works.....lb. .09½- .11
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, wks..lb. .21 - .22
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, wks..lb. .30 - .33
tech., works.....lb. .29 - .30½
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., divd., gal. .27 - —

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Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .26 - .33
Decanol,[6] normal, tech., dms., divd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue, bls.....lb. .21 Nom.
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works..ton.34.25 - —
Degras,[1,6] common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
neutral, bbls.....lb. .27½- .29
Derris root,[3,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 4.61 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.71 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 4.36 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.46 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.31 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.41 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.05 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .10¼- .11¼
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, bots.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .2220- .2250
tanks, divd.....lb. .2070- .2100
Sulphate, l.c.l., dms., works.lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., chemically pure, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast..ton.22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton.55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.85.00 -90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.l.f..lb. .02 - .03
lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns., works..lb. .2030- —
1-gal. cns., same basis..lb. .2030- —
dms., returnable, c.l., same basis..lb. .2150- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2250- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .2060- —
Sebacate, dms., works.....lb. .497 - .517
Tartrate, dms.....lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .61 - —
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
tanks .....lb. .14 - —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .3020- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .3070- —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .2120- .2170
l.c.l. .....lb. .2170- .2220
tanks .....lb. .2050- .2250
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks .....lb. .12 - —
Diethylaminoethanol,[6] l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .75 - —
Diethylaniline, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., wks., lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Monobutylether, dms., works.lb. .22½- .24½
Monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .60 - .65
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb. .51 - .53
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.....lb. No stocks
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .1970- .2000
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .2020- .2060
tanks, divd.....lb. .19 - —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., divd.lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .24 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 60° min.lb. .15 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .08 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[3] dms., tons, divd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld...lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms., works.....gal. .56 - .58
tanks .....gal. .52 - —
dest., dist., dms.....gal. .55 - .56
tanks .....gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns...lb. .48 - .50
dms. .....lb. .43 - .45
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons, lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .37
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Divi-divi,[6] bgs., ex dock.....ton.68.00 -70.00
Doggrass root, imp., cut, NF, bls..lb. .50 - 1.50
dom., bls.....lb. .36 - .45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls...lb. .07 - .09
Dover's powder, USP, cns....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.lb.12.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns....lb.13.50 - —
Green, FD&C green, No. 1, cns. lb.12.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 2, cns...lb.17.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns....lb.27.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns..lb. 3.65 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.....lb.17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 32, cns....lb. 4.15 - —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 3.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 2, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.61 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.12 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.13 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for drugs and cosmetics:—
Black, D&C black, No. 1....lb. 3.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6.....lb.13.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns. lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns. lb.12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns..lb. 3.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 11, cns...lb.17.35 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 5.....lb. 6.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17.....lb. 3.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18.....lb.18.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 3.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 3.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns....lb. 3.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns...lb.10.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use, drugs and cosmetics:—
Red, Ext., D&C red, No. 1, cns..lb.10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3.....lb.21.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 9.....lb. 7.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 3.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[3] (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—
36 Chrome yellow 2G....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A[6].....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste...lb. .35 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
232 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
286 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
290 Chrome black F.....lb. .35 - .38
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .53 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B.lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct cast scarlet...lb. 2.00 - 2.25
365 Chrysophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
401 Developed black BHN, lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .70 - .73
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .35 - .40
496 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .60
502 Direct azorin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00

Now—one of the world's largest producers of

CHEMICAL COLORS

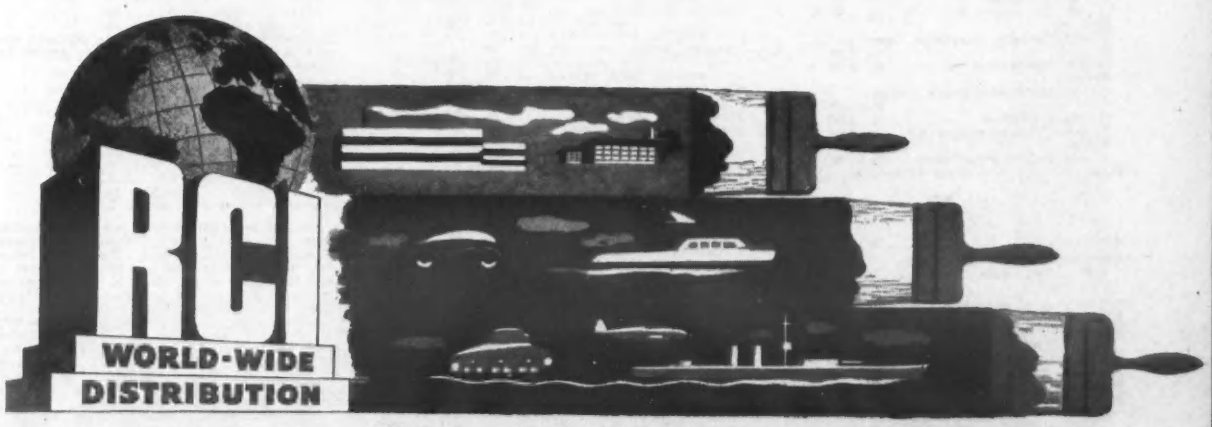
and here's what that means to you

In less than four years, RCI has advanced from a newcomer in the manufacture of chemical color pigments to one of the largest producers in the world. This rapid advance has had a two-fold result: It has vastly increased the volume of available pigments at a time when demand is at its height. And, because this growth has been achieved by striking improvements in production methods and products, it provides formulators with pigments definitely superior in every way.

Here is a partial list of RCI chemically standardized colors. A complete catalogue is available on request.

Inorganic Colors—Chrome yellows . . . zinc yellows . . . chrome oranges . . . molybdate orange . . . chrome greens (nitrate and acetate) . . . reduced chrome greens . . . iron blues . . . English vermillion.

Organic Colors—Lithols . . . toluidines . . . paras . . . process reds . . . red toners . . . red lakes . . . organic yellows, oranges, blues, greens and purples.



ARMY NAVY

REICHHOLD CHEMICALS, INC.

General Offices and Main Plant, Detroit, Michigan

Other plants: Brooklyn, New York • Elizabeth, New Jersey • South San Francisco, California • Tuscaloosa, Alabama • Liverpool, England • Sydney, Australia

CHEMICAL COLORS • SYNTHETIC RESINS • INDUSTRIAL PLASTICS • INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS • CHEMURGIC RUBBER

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[2] (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—

518	Direct pure blue 6B	lb.	1.20	1.30
520	Direct pure blue	lb.	.50	1.00
529	Direct fast black FF	lb.	.55	1.00
581	Direct black EW	lb.	.50	.54
582	Direct black RX	lb.	.35	.45
602	Direct green B	lb.	.50	.55
604	Direct green G	lb.	.50	.55
606	Direct brown 3GO	lb.	.85	1.00
620	Direct yellow R	lb.	1.25	1.50
668	Acid violet	lb.	1.00	3.00
812	Primulin	lb.	.70	.72
814	Direct fast yellow	lb.	2.00	2.25
845	Nigrosin (water soluble)	lb.	.35	.50
1177	Indigo, 20% paste	lb.	.15	.18
	Benzo fast black L	lb.	.90	1.00
	Sulphur black	lb.	.20	.25
	Sulphur blue	lb.	.45	1.00
	Sulphur brown	lb.	.25	.50
	Sulphur maroon	lb.	.40	—
	Sulphur olive	lb.	.25	.54
	Sulphur tan	lb.	.30	.50
	Sulphur yellow	lb.	.30	.50
	Zambesi black	lb.	.75	.90

Black:—

865	Nigrosin derivatives	lb.	.36	.44

Blue:—

7075	Alizarin astral base	lb.	15.00	—
1078	Alizarin cyanin green base	lb.	6.00	—

Brown:—

	Brown	lb.	1.15	—

Green:—

1078	Alizarin cyanin green	lb.	6.00	—
	Green	lb.	.75	—

Orange:—

	24 Sudan I	lb.	.75	—
	ated shade	lb.	.75	—

Red:—

75	Sudan II	lb.	1.05	—
258	Sudan IV	lb.	.95	—
680	Oil violet	lb.	.50	—
749	Rhodamine B (oil pink)	lb.	2.50	—
1060	Anthraquinone,[6] violet base	lb.	6.00	—

Yellow:—

15	Amidoazobenzene yellow	lb.	.90	—
17	Amidoazotoluene yellow	lb.	.75	—
61	Yellow OB	lb.	1.40	2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—

246	Naphthol blue black S	lb.	.50	—
720	Victoria blue B	lb.	1.85	—
861	Indulin	lb.	.57	—
878	Methylene gray	lb.	1.50	—
909	New blue P	lb.	1.30	—
922	Methylene blue	lb.	1.00	—
1054	Alizarin saphirol B	lb.	1.90	—
1180	Indigotin IA	lb.	.85	—

Blue:—

714	Patent blue A	lb.	1.06	1.10

Brown:—

231	Bismarck brown G	lb.	.47	.62
234	Resorcin brown Y	lb.	.65	—
235	Resorcin dark brown R	lb.	.64	—
832	Bismarck brown R	lb.	.47	.62
796	Phosphin	lb.	4.62	—

Green:—

5	Naphthol green B	lb.	1.00	—
657	Malachite green	lb.	1.35	—
662	Brilliant green	lb.	2.00	—
666	Guinea green B	lb.	1.15	—
757	Wool green S	lb.	.58	—
824	Methylene green B	lb.	1.55	—
1078	Alizarin cyanin green	lb.	2.00	—

Orange:—

10	Chrysoidin G	lb.	.44	—
21	Chrysoidin R	lb.	.41	—
27	Orange G	lb.	.50	—
31	Amidonaphthol red G	lb.	.42	—
37	Amidonaphthol red 6B	lb.	.66	—
151	Orange I	lb.	.21	.23
161	Orange R	lb.	.34	—

Red:—

79	Ponceau R	lb.	.42	—
98	Fast red B	lb.	1.06	—
176	Fast red A[6]	lb.	.54	—
179	Azorubin	lb.	.60	—
183	Crocein scarlet 3BX	lb.	.72	.75
185	Cochineal red A	lb.	.60	—
353	Brilliant crocein M	lb.	.66	—
677	Fuchsin	lb.	2.10	—
749	Rhodamine B	lb.	3.50	—
752	Rhodamine 6B	lb.	4.50	—
768	Eosin G	lb.	1.50	—
841	Safranin	lb.	1.46	—

Violet:—

680	Methyl violet B	lb.	.70	.75
681	Crystal violet C	lb.	1.75	—
695	Acid violet 4BN	lb.	.88	—

Yellow:—

10	Naphthol yellow S	lb.	.33	—
138	Metanil yellow	lb.	.56	.58
536	Fast light yellow	lb.	1.25	—
539	Xylene light yellow	lb.	1.15	—
640	Tartrazin	lb.	.80	—
655	Auramine	lb.	1.27	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—

864	Nigrosin	lb.	.36	.44

Blue:—

860	Indulin	lb.	.60	.70

Brown:—

831	Bismarck brown	lb.	1.50	—

Green:—

637	Malachite green base	lb.	2.00	—

Orange:—

20	Chrysoidin G	lb.	.95	—
21	Chrysoidin R	lb.	.96	—

Red:—

677	Fuchsin, magenta, base	lb.	7.25	—
749	Rhodamine B	lb.	4.75	—

Yellow:—

67	Amidoazotoluene yellow	lb.	.75	—
655	Auramine	lb.	2.00	—
800	Chinolin yellow SS	lb.	2.00	—

Violet:—

680	Methyl violet base	lb.	.85	—

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	No stocks	
Egg[1] albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.15	—
imported	lb.	No stocks	
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.57	.58
Elecampane root, bls	lb.	.18	.19
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.14	.15
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.20	.21
select, bndls	lb.	.20	.22
Emetine hydrochloride, bots	oz.	21.00	-33.00
Ephedra, bls	lb.	.21	.22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots	oz.	1.15	- 1.65
Hydrochloride or sulphate, tins	oz.	.95	- 1.45
synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100 ozs	oz.	.65	—
Hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs.	oz.	.65	—
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more	oz.	.50	—
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more	oz.	.48	—
Epinephrine, synth, USP, bots., gram		.76	—
Epsom salt, tech., bgs	100 lbs.	1.80	—
bbls	100 lbs.	1.90	—
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.00	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 wagon			
drawal	100 lbs.	2.25	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.50	—
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.10	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 wagon			
drawal	100 lbs.	2.35	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.60	—
kgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.35	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 wagon			
drawal	100 lbs.	2.60	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.85	—
dried, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.08	- .09

Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.

Ergot, USP, dms	lb.	1.40	- 1.45
Eserine, bots	oz.	No prices	
Sulphate, 1-gram vials	vial	2.10	—
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).			
Amyl (see Amyl ether).			
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd	lb	.30	—
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).			
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs	lb.	.93	- 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms	lb.	.11	- .16
USP, anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns	lb.	.60	- .61
synthetic, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½	—
tanks	lb	.12½	—
Ethyl acetate,[3,6] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.1170-	.1290
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.1220-	.1290
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.1070-	.1100
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb.		.12¼-	.13¼
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12¾-	.13¾
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11¼-	.12¼
NF, dms	lb.	.14½-	.15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., wks	lb.	.37½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.38	—
Benzoate, bots	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms	lb.	.50	- .55
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E	lb.	.58	—
Chloride, dms	lb.	.18	- .20
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	3.50	- 3.85
Formate, cns., dms	lb.	.27½-	.90
Iodide, bots	lb.	3.50	- 3.60
Lactate, dms., works	lb.	.33½-	.39½
Myristate, dms., works	lb.	.55	—
Oenanthate, dms	lb.	.75	- 1.25
Oleate, dms., works	lb.	.47	—
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.33	—
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.77	—
Ethylcellulose,[4] standard, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.50	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.52	- .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.80	—
Ethylene dichloride,[3] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld	lb.	.0642-	—
West of Rockies, same basis	lb.	.0891-	—
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld	lb.	.0891-	—
West of Rockies, same basis	lb.	.0941-	—
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis	lb.	.0743-	—
West of Rockies, same basis	lb.	.0792-	—
Ethyleneglycol,[3,6] dms., c.l.	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.11	—
tanks	lb.	.09	—
Monobutylether,[6] dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½-	.20½
tanks, works	lb.	.15½-	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½-	.16½
tanks, works	lb.	.13½-	—
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11½-	—
l.c.l., dms	lb.	.12½-	.15½
tanks, works	lb.	.10½-	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14½-	—
Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.57	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.60	—
Ethylmorpholine, hydrochloride, bots	oz.	10.55	-10.75
Ethylidinanillin, dms	lb.	.45	- .47½
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.80	—
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs., or more	lb.	6.04	- 6.21
smaller lots	lb.	7.02	- 7.22
Eucalyptol, cns., dms	lb.	2.50	- 3.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls	lb.	.10	- .12
Eugenol, cns., dms	lb.	2.65	- 3.25
Euphorbia, bls	lb.	.12	- .13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works	ton.	14.00	-17.50
l.c.l., minimum, 2 tons, bgs., ton.		17.00	-20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works ton.		9.75	-12.25
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons, bgs. ton.		12.75	-16.25
pottery, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	17.00	-19.00
l.c.l., min. 2 tons, bgs	ton.	20.00	-22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	No stocks	
Indian, bgs	lb.	.18	- .19
Fenugreek seed, bgs	lb.	.09	- .09½
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	35.00	—
l.c.l.	ton.	40.00	—
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works	lb.	.13½-	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.15	—
water white, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works	lb.	.14½-	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.17	—
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns	gal.	19.00	-20.00
Oregon, bbls	gal.	2.25	- 2.50
Fishberries, bgs	lb.	.24	- .25
Fishmeal,[1] grd., 60% protein, bgs., East Coast fish factories	ton.	72.50	—
65% protein, same basis	ton.	78.50	—
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein bulk, East Coast	ton.	66.50	—
Flake, white, dom., bbls	lb.	.09	—
kegs	lb.	.11	—
Fleaseed, French, black, bgs	lb.	.70	- .73
Indian, blonde, bgs	lb.	.13	- .16
Fluorspar,[1] No. 1, ground, 95-98%, bulk, c.l., mines net	ton.	37.00	—
washed gravel, 70° or more Ca F_2, mines	lb.	33.00	—
65% Ca F_2, mines	lb.	32.00	—
60% Ca F_2, mines	lb.	31.00	—
less than 60% Ca F_2, mines	lb.	30.00	—
Formaldehyde,[1,3,6] bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0550-	.0575
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06	- .0625
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0515-	.0540
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0565-	.0590
tanks	lb.	.04	- .04½
Fringetree bark, bls	lb.	.50	- .40
Fuller's earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga. mines	ton.	8.50	-15.00
f.o.b. Tex. mines	ton.	12.50	—
spent, bulk, Bayonne	ton.	3.00	—
Chicago	ton.	4.00	—
imp., English, bgs., c.l., dlvd. N. Y.	ton.	30.00	-40.00
Furfural,[6] ref., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½-	.26
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs.	lb.	.10	—
c.l., works	lb.	.12½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	- .20
tanks, works	lb.	.09	—
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works	gal.	.75	—
refd., dms., dlvd	lb.	.18½-	.19½
Fustic, cryst., bbls., No. 1	lb.	.32	—
No. 2	lb.	.30	—
No. 3	lb.	.28	—
extract, bbls., No. 1	lb.	.16	—
No. 2	lb.	.15	—
No. 3	lb.	.12½	—

G

G salt, bbls	lb.	.45	—
Galangal root, bls	lb.	.28	- .30
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cases	lb.	No stocks	
extract, bbls	lb.	.09½-	.12
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax:—			
Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks	gal.	.06	—
Bayonne, 70 octane, unleaded, tanks	gal.	.092	—
72-74 octane	gal.	.092	- .094
California, 78 octane, tanks, gal.		.075	—
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks	gal.	.06¾-	—
80 octane, tanks	gal.	.09¾-	—
Group 3, 72-74 octane, tanks, gal.		.06½-	.07
80 octane, tanks	gal.	.07¼-	.07½
natural, 26-70, tanks	gal.	.04¾-	.05
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks	gal.	.06½-	.08
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks	gal.	.07½-	—
Gelatin, silver, cs	lb.	.90	- .97
Geisemium root, bls	lb.	.15	- .19
Gentian root, bls	lb.	.43	- .45
grd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.48	- .49
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.49	- .50
Geraniol, 92-96% cns., dms	lb.	3.50	- 4.50
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls	lb.	No stocks	
Calicut, bgs	lb.	.26	- .27
Cochin, bleached, bgs	lb.	.26	- .27
unbleached, bgs	lb.	.26	- .27
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.29	- .30
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.28	- .29
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.27	- .28
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs	lb.	12.00	-13.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).			
Glauber's salt, cryst., bgs., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	1.05	- 1.25
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, works, 100 lbs.	lb.	1.15	- 1.35
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs.	lb.	1.25	- 1.45
Glue, producers, bone,[1] calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17	—
80/58, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb.		.15½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½-	—
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb.		.17	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.18	—
82/106, c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.19½-	—
Hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½-	—
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½-	—
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½-	—
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
207-236, bgs., c. l., dlvd	lb.	.18	—
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19½-	—
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20½-	—
299-300, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½-	—
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½-	—
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½-	—
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24½-	—
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25½-	—
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26½-	—
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27½-	—

Producers' hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. over c.l. Jobbers' prices, 2c. to 3½c. over producers.' Chrome and coney glue, 267 or higher jellygram, c.l., 2c. over above prices; below 267 jellygram, 1c. higher. Freight charges above 75c. per 100 pounds may be added.

Glycerin,[1,3,6] CP, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. zones A and C	lb.	.18¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18¾-	—
USP, 95%, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18	—
dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18	—

Chemically pure and dynamite glycerin are sold to the U. S. government at prices 1c. lower than above.

saponification, 88%, to refiners, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks, same basis	lb.	.12¾-	—
to individual users, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾-	—
tanks	lb.	.12¾-	—
soaplye, 80%, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks	lb.	.11½-	—

Glycerin prices in Zone B, 2c. higher.

Zone A is:—Col., east of but not including these counties:—Costilla, Custer, Douglass, Fremont, Gilpin, Grand, Huerfano, Jackson, Jefferson, and Teller; all points east of and including Kan., Neo., N. Dak., Omaha, S. Dak., Texas, and Laramie county, Wyo.

Zone B is territory between zones A and C, as follows:—Aris., Col., west of and including counties specified above; Nev., New Mex., Ore., east of including these counties:—Deschutes, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, and Wasco; Wash., east of and including these counties:—Chelan, Kittitas, Klichat, Oklanogan, and Yakima.

Zone C, territory west of Zone B.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins	lb.	1.25	- 1.55
Glycol boriborate, dms	lb.	.22	—
Stearate, dms	lb.	.26	—
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs	lb.	No stocks	
Gold chloride, acid, brown, bots.,	oz.	20.75	-21.00
yellow, bots	lb.	18.75	-19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots.,	oz.	13.00	—
USP IX, bots	oz.	14.50	-14.75
Goldenseal root, bls	lb.	5.50	- 5.75
powd., bxs	lb.	5.75	- 6.00
Grains of Paradise, bgs	lb.	.19	- .19½
Graphite,[1,6] flake (cryst.), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07	—
bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½-	—
80%, passable through 50-mesh screen, 65-80% carbon, bgs., works or whse.	lb.	.04½-	—
70-74%, same basis	lb.	.05	—
75-79%, same basis	lb.	.05½-	—
80-84%, same basis	lb.	.06	—
85-90%, same basis	lb.	.07	—
90% and up, same basis	lb.	.08	—
Grease,[1,3] house, loose	lb.	.06¼-	—
white, choice, loose	lb.	.06¾-	—
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).			
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, kgs., works	lb.	3.75	—
molybdic, same basis	lb.	3.25	—
Chrome,[2] CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	.23	—
11-15%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.25	—
20%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.25½-	—
21-25%, bbls. same basis	lb.	.26	—
26-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.26½-	—
31-35%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.27½-	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.29	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.30½-	—
46-50%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.33	—
reduced color, 5%, same basis	lb.	.06¾-	—
9-10%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.07½-	—
11-13%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08	—
14-16%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08¼-	—
17-19%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08½-	—
20-21%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08¾-	—
22-23%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.09	—
24-25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.09¼-	—
26-27%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.09½-	—
28-29%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.10	—
30-31%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.10¼-	—
32-33%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.12	—
34-35%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.13	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.14	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.16	—
46-50%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
51-55%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.18	—
56-60%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
61-65%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.19	—
66-70%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.20	—
71-75%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.21	—

Green, chrome, prices are ¼c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.5c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Oxide, pure, dms., works	lb.	.24	—
Malachite,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, bbls., works	lb.	3.50	—
molybdic, bbls., works	lb.	3.00	—
Phthalocyanin,[1] green toner, bbls., works	lb.	4.00	- 5.00
tetrahydroxide, bbls	lb.	.85	—
Paris (see P).			
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs	lb.	3.00	—
emerald, kgs	lb.	2.60	—
Verdigris (see V).			
Green dyes (see Dyes, green).			
Grindelia robusta, bls	lb.	.11	- .13
Guaiac resin, cs	lb.	.48	- .49
Wood, bls	lb.	.05	- .06
Guaiacol, liq., dms	lb.	1.75	- 2.01
Carbonate, flb. dms	lb.	2.40	- 2.74
Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbs., c.l., works	lb.	.57	—
smaller lots	lb.	.58	- .73½
Guarana, powd., cs	lb.	No prices	
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).			
Aloe (see A).			
Ammoniac, tears, cs	lb.	1.20	- 1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs., lb.		.14½-	.15
powd., bbls	lb.	.25	- .26
white, sorts, 1, bgs	lb.	.32	- .33
Asafetida (see A).			
Asphaltum (see A).			
Benzoin, Siam, cs	lb.	3.00	- 3.50
Sumatra, cs	lb.	.60	- .65
Camphor (see C).			
Copal,[1] Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse.	lb.	.55¾-	—
31, same basis	lb.	.21½-	—
32, same basis	lb.	.15¾-	—
33, same basis	lb.	.14	—
34, same basis	lb.	.09½-	—
35, same basis	lb.	.15¾-	—
36, same basis	lb.	.12¾-	—
37, same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
38, same basis	lb.	.12¾-	—
39, same basis	lb.	.10¾-	—
40, same basis	lb.	.09	—
41, same basis	lb.	.11¾-	—
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾-	—
2 bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¾-	—
3, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¾-	—
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾-	—
East India,[1] batu, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.10½-	—
unscraped, same basis	lb.	.09	—
chips, same basis	lb.	.12	—
dust, same basis	lb.	.06½-	—
nubs and chips, same basis	lb.	.05¾-	—
black, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.12	—
unscraped, same basis	lb.	.07½-	—
nubs and chips, same basis	lb.	.07¼-	—
pale, Hiroe-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¾-	—
chips, same basis	lb.	.11½-	—
dust, same basis	lb.	.05½-	—
nubs, same basis	lb.	.13¾-	—
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., same basis	lb.	.22¾-	—
chips, same basis	lb.	.11¾-	—
dust, same basis	lb.	.05½-	—
nubs, same basis	lb.	.16¾-	—
Macassar,[1] WS, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¾-	—
MA, same basis	lb.	.09¾-	—
MB, same basis	lb.	.09¼-	—
dust, same basis	lb.	.07¾-	—
Manila, Boeas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, bskts., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½-	—
dark, light, same basis	lb.	.14½-	—
white, same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
Lobo,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	—
B, same basis	lb.	.13¾-	—
C, same basis	lb.	.13¾-	—
CBB, same basis	lb.	.12	—
CNE, same basis	lb.	.10	—
D, same basis	lb.	.12¾-	—
DBB, same basis	lb.	.11	—
DU, same basis	lb.	.08¾-	—
DK, same basis	lb.	.09¼-	—
MA, same basis	lb.	.09¾-	—
dust, same basis	lb.	.07¾-	—
MB, same basis	lb.	.09¼-	—
WS, same basis	lb.	.11¾-	—

Gum, Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07½- —
whse., entry point, c.l.. lb. .06½- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold, pale scraped, baks., same basis..lb. .15 - —
bold, pale scraped, same basis..lb. .15 - —
extra pale, bold, sorts, same basis..lb. .12½- —
pale chips, bold, same basis..lb. .13 - —
pale, nubs, WCB, same basis..lb. .13½- —
small chips, same basis..lb. .11½- —
SG, same basis.....lb. .10½- —
seeds and dust, same basis. lb. .08½- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23½- —
mixed, same basis.....lb. .17½- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12½- —
cuttings of split, same basis..lb. .10½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Gum copal, l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.
dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .35½- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .31½- —
A/D, same basis.....lb. .29½- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
B, same basis.....lb. .34½- —
C, same basis.....lb. .28½- —
D, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
E, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
F, same basis.....lb. .13½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13½- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, cs., c.l..lb. .30½- —
2, bgs., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
3, bgs., same basis.....lb. .12½- —
chips, cs., same basis...lb. .23½- —
dust, bgs., same basis....lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis....lb. .17½- —
Gum dammar, l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Elemi,[1] cns.....lb. .09¼- .09¾
Ester, ord., dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid.-Atl. states, N. England states, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .09½- —
other points, dlvd....lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc. lb. .09¾- .10
other points, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .12
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .14 - .36
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse.. lb. .12 - —
80%, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
No. 1 extra, same basis....lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 2 extra, same basis....lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
x, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .49 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .77 - —
Gaum, kauri, bush, assorted, same basis..lb. .35 - —
bright, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
bold, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
chips, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
dark, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis, lb. .20¾- —
extra, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
dust, pale, same basis....lb. .20¾- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .43 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, No. 1, same basis, lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .65½- —
4x, same basis.....lb. .86 - —
5x, same basis.....lb. 1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ½c. to ½c. higher.
Locust bean, powd.. bbls....lb. 1.25 Nom.
Mastic, cs.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Myrrh, siftings, cs.....lb. .75 - .76
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .11½- .13
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .35
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] cs., ex dock, whse., lb. .97½- —
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
No. 2, cs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
No. 3, cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered.....lb. .07¼- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b., Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton 12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex.; Akron, N.Y.; Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla..ton.12.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Hematine, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .20 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5.....lb. .24 - —
paste, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .14½- —
No. 2.....lb. .13½- —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Hempseed, sterilized, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.75
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 - .28
Heptane,[1] 86°-100° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10 - —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. 19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3....gal. .55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[2,3] tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. up, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., same basis. lb. .33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .38 - —
lb. ctns., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70°C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .18 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots. oz.37.50 - 37.50
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, Chicago..unit. 4.25 - 4.50
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .48 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .10 - .12
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz.29.00 - —
Hydrastinine, 15 grs., bots..bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofluamide, dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15½- .18½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
dms., extra, ret'able, dlvd..lb. 4.50 - —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots., gram. 4.50 - —
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Sulphate, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Hypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .42 - —
No. 2.....lb. .34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .19 - —

I

Iceland moss, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Icthammol, N.F., bots.....lb. 4.50 - 4.55
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.20
synth., paste, bbls.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indium metal.....oz.12.50 - —
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.26.50 -27.50
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs., less 5% ex whse., Staten Island..lb. 1.35 - 1.44
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs...lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ipecac[6] root, bgs.....lb. No prices
powd., bgs.....lb. No prices
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls..lb. .32 - .33
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .38 - .50
powd.....lb. .52 - .53
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
solut., USP IV, 100-lb. cbys., lb. .17 - —
50-lb. djns.....lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 300-lb. dms..100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06 - .08
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .07½- .08
USP X, cryst., lump, bbls..lb. .07½- —
kegs.....lb. .08½- —
solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06½- .07½
djns.....lb. .07½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls....lb. .72 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
scales.....lb. .77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.30 - 3.39
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.40 - 3.49
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 - 3.62
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms....lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.52
syrup, cbys., bots.....lb. .58 - .59
cbys.....lb. .39 - .40
Naphthenates, 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, pearls, cns.....lb. .82 - —
powd., cns.....lb. .52 - —
kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
Oxide, black (see Black iron oxide).
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns. lb. .54 - .57
scales, cns.....lb. .59 - .62
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns...lb. .59 - .62
scales, cns.....lb. .64 - .67
Reduced, 96% kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Resinates, 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms..lb. .17½- —
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and Ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms...lb. .05½- .06
Tallates, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms., lb. .10¼- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls..lb. .22 - .35
scales, dms.....lb. .49 - .52
Oxalate,[6] bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- —
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .23½- .26½
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works.lb. .0660- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0720- —
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. .102 - —
Isopentane, dms., works.....gal. .45 - .55

SPOT DELIVERIES

MAGNESIUM METAL POWDER
20/40 MESH

Sulfur
Formic Acid
Oxalic Acid
Sodium Sulfide
Heavy Calcined Magnesia

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Isophorone, dms., works	lb.	.35	- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate,[6] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.11	- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.11½	- .12
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.,	lb.	.10	- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).			
Ether, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½	- —
tanks	lb.	.04½	- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works	lb.	.35	- —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.	lb.	.09	- .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.	lb.	.45	- .62
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.52	- .58
Resin, lump, cns.	lb.	5.85	- —
powd., bxs.	lb.	5.90	- —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs.	lb.	.55	- .60
imp. (Juniperus communis), bgs.	lb.	.70	- —

K

Kamala, tins	lb.	.38	- .40
Kaolin (see China clay).			
Kava kava root, bls.	lb.	.21	- .24
Kerosene at refinery:—			
Ark., 41-43 w.w., bulk, tanks,	gal.	.04½	- .04½
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tank	gal.	.071	- —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., bulk	gal.	.04½	- .04¾
Okla.-Tex., 42-44 w.w., tanks,	gal.	.04½	- .04¾
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks	gal.	.07	- .07¾
46 w.w., tanks	gal.	.07	- —
47 w.w., tanks	gal.	.07	- .07½
San Francisco, tanks	gal.	.11½	- —
Kola nuts, bgs.	lb.	.10	- .15

L

Lady slipper root, bls.	lb.	.55	- .70
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).			
Lard,[4,5] city, trcs.	100 lbs.	12.80	- —
Western, choice, trcs.	100 lbs.	13.80	- —
Larkspur seed, bgs.	lb.	3.75	- 4.00
Laurel berries, bls.	lb.	.23	- .26
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.	lb.	.27	- .28
Greek, bls.	lb.	.39	- .40
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.15½	- .16
Spanish	lb.	.30½	- .31
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.	lb.	.80	- .85
ordinary, bls.	lb.	.70	- .75
select, bls.	lb.	.90	- .95
Lead,[1,3] (metal) (see paint market).			
Acetate, white, broken, bbls.	lb.	.12½	- —
cryst., bbls.	lb.	.12½	- —
gran., powd., bbls.	lb.	.13¼	- —
Arsenate,[1,3] paste, stand., cns.,	c.l. lb.	.05¾	- .06
l.c.l.	lb.	.06	- .06¼
powder, basic, 8-lb. bgs. or larger,	c.l. lb.	.11½	- .12
l.c.l.	lb.	.12	- .12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.18½	- .22½
l.c.l.	lb.	.19	- .23
standard, 8-lb. bgs. or larger,	c.l. lb.	.11	- .11½
l.c.l.	lb.	.11½	- .12
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.16	- .20
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½	- .20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.18	- .22
l.c.l.	lb.	.18½	- .22½
½-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.21	- .25
l.c.l.	lb.	.21½	- .25½

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Lead, blue, basic sulphate, bbls.,	c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.07½ - —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.		lb.	.07¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.		lb.	.07¾ - —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.		lb.	.08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, fib. dms.		lb.	.49 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., bots.		lb.	2.80 - —
jars		lb.	2.69 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.		lb.	.22½ - —
Metal (see quotations in market report).			
Metallic paste, works		lb.	.19¾ - .21¼
Naphthenates, 24%-30% Pb, 50-gal. dms.		lb.	.14½ - .17¼
Nitrate, bbls.		lb.	.12½ - —
Oleate, bbls.		lb.	.17¾ - —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.		lb.	.23 - —
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.		lb.	.09¼ - —
Other points		lb.	.09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.		lb.	.09¾ - —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.		lb.	.10¼ - —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.		lb.	.10 - —
other points		lb.	.09¼ - —
Lead, red, dry, 95%, bbls., smaller lots, Ala., etc.		lb.	.10¼ - —
Ariz., etc.		lb.	.10¾ - —
other points		lb.	.10¼ - —
Colo., etc.		lb.	.10 - —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., etc.		lb.	.09½ - —
other points		lb.	.09¾ - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc.		lb.	.10 - —
Colo., etc.		lb.	.10¼ - —
Ariz., etc.		lb.	.10¼ - —
other points		lb.	.09¾ - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala.,		lb.	.10¾ - —
Ariz., etc.		lb.	.11 - —
Colo., etc.		lb.	.10¾ - —
other points		lb.	.10¼ - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc.		lb.	.09¾ - —
other points		lb.	.09½ - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc.		lb.	.10¼ - —
Ariz., etc.		lb.	.10¾ - —
Colo., etc.		lb.	.10¼ - —
other points		lb.	.10 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.		lb.	.10¼ - —
Ariz., etc.		lb.	.11¼ - —
Colo., etc.		lb.	.11 - —
other points		lb.	.10¼ - —
in oil, 95% min., kgs.		lb.	.14 - —
Resinates, precip., 23.8% Pb, 160-lb. dms.		lb.	17½ - —
Silicate, bgs.		lb.	.0730 - .0780
Soyates, 26.15% Pb, 50-gal. dms.		lb.	.22¼ - —
Stearate, bbls.		lb.	.31 - .38
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).			
Tallates, 16% Pb, 60-gal. dms.,		lb.	.08¾ - —
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld.		lb.	.11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld.		lb.	.11½ - —
Pac. Cst. ex whse.		lb.	.11¼ - —
smaller lots, E., frt. alld.		lb.	.11½ - —
Pac. Cst., ex whse.		lb.	.11¾ - —
White, basic carbonate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo.		lb.	.06½ - —
other points		lb.	.06¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.		lb.	.06¾ - —
other points		lb.	.06½ - —
basis sulphate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.		lb.	.07¼ - —
other points		lb.	.07¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.		lb.	.08 - —
other points		lb.	.07½ - —
in oil, consumers, kgs.		lb.	.13½ - .18¾
dealers, 100-lb. kg.		lb.	.11¾ - .11¾
painters, 100-lb. kg.		lb.	.12½ - .12¾
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.		lb.	.26½ - —
l.c.l.		lb.	.29 - .48
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l.		lb.	.40½ - —
l.c.l.		lb.	.41 - .55
tech., dms., c.l.		lb.	.26 - —
l.c.l		lb.	.30½ - .37½
Lemon peel, bls.		lb.	.35 - .46
Licorice extract, mass, cns.		lb.	.25 - .72
powd., bbls.		lb.	.30 - .55
root, natural, Indian, bls.		lb.	.09 - .09
powder, bbls.		lb.	.12 - .13
Russian, bls.		lb.	.06½ - .09
Spanish, bls.		lb.	.12½ - .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works		lb.	.04 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—			
Adams, Mass.		ton.	8.00 - —
Annville, Pa.		ton.	7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.		ton.	7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.		ton.	7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio		ton.	7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.		ton.	8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.		ton.	6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.		ton.	7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.		ton.	8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio		ton.	7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.		ton.	6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.		ton.	6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.		ton.	6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.		ton.	7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.		ton.	6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich.		ton.	8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.		ton.	7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich.		ton.	8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.		ton.	6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.		ton.	6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.		ton.	13.00 - —
Rippiemead, Va.		ton.	7.00 - —
Riverton, Va.		ton.	7.00 - —
Rockland, Me.		ton.	8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal.		ton.	13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio		ton.	6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.		ton.	7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio		ton.	7.00 - —
York, Pa.		ton.	9.00 - —
hydrated, f.o.b. Adams, Mass.,		ton.	9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.		ton.	9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.		ton.	9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.		ton.	9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.		ton.	10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio		ton.	8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.		ton.	9.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.		ton.	9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.		ton.	8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.		ton.	9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio		ton.	9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.		ton.	9.00 - —
Keystone, Ala.		ton.	9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.		ton.	9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.		ton.	10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J.		ton.	8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.		ton.	9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.		ton.	9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky.		ton.	14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich.		ton.	9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio		ton.	9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.		ton.	9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.		ton.	9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.		ton.	9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.		ton.	9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich.		ton.	9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D.		ton.	12.00 - —
Rippiemead, Va.		ton.	9.00 - —
Rockland, Me.		ton.	9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal.		ton.	16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.		ton.	9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio		ton.	9.00 - —
York, Pa.		ton.	9.00 - —
spray, paper bags, f.o.b.:—			
Adams, Mass.		ton.	9.50 - —
Annville, Pa.		ton.	9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.		ton.	9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio		ton.	11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.		ton.	10.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio		ton.	11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J.		ton.	9.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio		ton.	11.00 - —
Rockland, Me.		ton.	10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio		ton.	10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio		ton.	11.00 - —
York, Pa.		ton.	9.50 - —
Lime-ammonia nitrogen 20.5% N, bgs., works		ton.	32.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Linalool, cns.		lb.	7.00 -10.85
Linalyl acetate, cns.		lb.	4.60 -11.85
Linden flowers, bls.		lb.	No stocks
Linseed meal,[1] 34%, bulk, c.l.		ton.	45.00 - —
32%, bulk, c.l.		ton.	43.00 - —

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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

November ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1943

OPD—11-8-1943 17

Sodium Ethoxide Uses Widen in Making War-Essential Drugs

Key Reactions Depend upon Product made Available by U.S.I.

Production of atebrin, the vitally-needed substitute for quinine, as well as of vitamin B_1 and sulfadiazine have tremendously increased the importance of Claisen Condensation reactions. As a result, demand for sodium ethoxide to serve as the condensing agent has multiplied rapidly.

In the preparation of atebrin, sodium ethoxide is used to condense the diethyl amino ethyl chloride with ethyl acetoacetate to form the side chain. In the synthesis of vitamin B_1, sodium ethoxide is required for the condensations of two intermediates: aceto butyrolactone and sodium formyl beta ethoxy ethyl propionate. For sulfadiazine, sodium ethoxide is used with ethyl acetate and ethyl formate to give ethyl sodium formyl acetate.

The Claisen Condensation type of reaction, using sodium ethoxide, can best be illustrated by the preparation of ethyl acetoacetate from ethyl acetate, in which the reaction is:

$$2\ CH_3COOC_2H_5 + C_2H_5O\ Na \longrightarrow CH_3C(ONa)\ CH\ COOC_2H_5 + C_2H_5OH$$

(Neutralization of the ethyl sodium acetoacetate gives ethyl acetoacetate.)

These uses for sodium ethoxide may well represent only the beginning. For with the ever-widening possibilities for commercial-scale production of complex organic synthetics, increasing use of Claisen Condensation reactions is bound to be made. Particularly will this be true when such products as ethyl sodium acetone oxalate, acetyl acetone, and aceto butyrolactone become available commercially.

Sodium ethoxide is now supplied by U.S.I. in an alcohol solution known as Anhydrous S.D. 2B, modified with sodium.

Recovers Alcohol, Acetone By Solvent Extraction

An economical new process is reported for recovering low-boiling alcohols, ketones, aldehydes, etc., particularly from aqueous solutions of less than 5% strength. The process has been shown, experimentally, to require less heat and to permit recovery of many liquids from solutions too dilute to be handled otherwise. It involves solvent extraction, followed by distillation of the extract layer to give the organic liquid overhead.

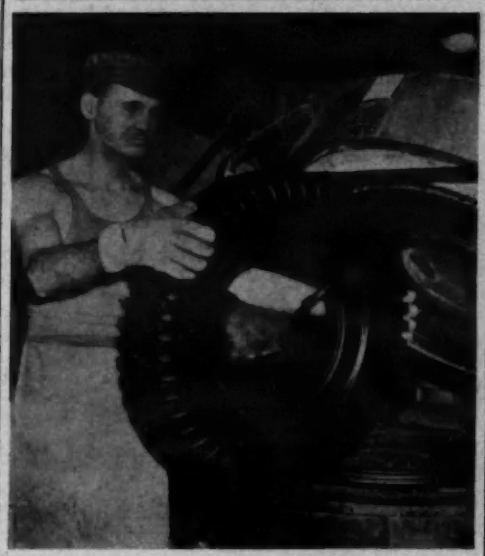
Revised Folder on U.S.I. Products

A new descriptive folder listing U.S.I. products and their more common uses is now available upon request.

Synthetic Rubber Takes Big Tonnage of 'Secondary' Chemicals

Many Important Applications of Chemicals Other than Butadiene and Styrene Described

The current Government program calls for the annual production of 850,000 long tons of synthetic rubbers: 735,000 tons of GR-S (Buna S); 75,000 tons of GR-I (Butyl); and 40,000 tons of GR-M (Neoprene). In addition, smaller amounts of Buna N, Chemigum, Hycar, Koroseal and Thiokol are being manufactured by private companies. Aside from the chief constituents — butadiene, styrene, isobutylene, isoprene, and chloroprene — many other chemicals are required, and although their proportions are small, the total amounts are great. In the processing of the synthetic rubbers, moreover, still other substances are needed; some of these are the same as those used in processing natural rubber, but in greater proportions; some are quite different. The total amounts of all these "secondary" chemicals reach staggering figures.



A synthetic "first"... with millions more to come

Inorganic and Organic

These additional chemicals are both inorganic and organic. Large amounts of alum and soda ash, for example, are required to soften the water used in the polymerization process; sodium metaphosphate is used for preventing corrosion in pumps, pipe lines and tanks; chlorine is employed to keep down slime formation in apparatus; anhydrous ammonia and brine are necessary to furnish refrigeration; tons of rock salt and much sulfuric acid are used in solution to precipitate or coagulate the synthetic latex.

Organic stabilizers, little known compounds which prevent the premature polymerization of the butadiene and styrene while in storage, are present in only about two hundredths of one per cent. Yet on the basis of 748,600 tons of butadiene, this small proportion means about 150 tons, or a third of a million pounds. Furthermore, these stabilizing agents must be removed before the material is emulsified, and for this a solution of sodium hydroxide is required.

(Continued on next page)

Chemistry at War Keynote of Chemical Show

Highlighting the chemical progress which has been crowded into two years of war, the 19th Exposition of Chemical Industries will concentrate on factual, "show-how" information. It promises a stimulating panorama of recent accomplishments in plant conversion, creation of new products, and high speed transition from test tube to tank car production. Madison Square Garden, New York, Dec. 6 to 11.

One of the new synthetic rubbers, as it emerges on conveyor from the dryer which removes water collected during coagulation.

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November ★ **U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS** ★ 1943

Synthetic Rubber Chemicals

(Continued from preceding page)

The emulsification of the butadiene and styrene requires great quantities of soap, pure sodium stearate. The plants are designed to use soap itself or to make the soap from stearic acid and sodium hydroxide. The polymerization catalyst is added to the emulsified materials, and later a reaction stopper or anti-polymerizing agent is used to arrest the polymerization at the proper stage. (This reaction stopper may be an antioxidant and therefore serve a dual purpose.)

Larger proportions of softeners are generally required in GR-S than in natural rubber. If at least five per cent of a softener is used in every GR-S compound, the total amount would be 36,750 tons or somewhat over 82,000,000 pounds! Softeners must be cheap and the important ones come from coal tar and turpentine products. High-boiling esters such, for example, as dibutyl phthalate, dibutyl sebacate, etc., are in favor in the processing of some of the synthetic rubber compounds.

Accelerators

Organic accelerators are important in the vulcanization of GR-S compounds, as with natural rubber. There are variations in the effects obtained, but mercaptobenzothiazole is the leader in both cases. Tetramethylthiuram-mono-sulfide and mercaptothiazoline are also useful. The aldehyde-amine type of accelerator, like the butyraldehyde condensation product with aniline, acts best as a secondary accelerator to "boost" the action of those just mentioned. From 1.0 to 1.5 parts are generally used to 100 of the synthetic rubber. On the basis of 735,000 tons of GR-S, one per cent means 7,350 tons of accelerators.

In the manufacture of Butyl rubber, boiling ethylene is used to refrigerate the reaction mixture. The manufacture of Buna-N requires sodium oleate as the emulsifier, salt for the coagulation, and antioxidants for stopping the polymerization. Furthermore, reclaimed rubber is closely connected with the entire program and the amount now being made is almost double the pre-war production. Here caustic soda and oils from the coal and pine tar industries are widely used.

"Research is the price of progress," and surely at this time, with the wonderful cooperation of rubber chemists and engineers in the great synthetic rubber program, we can expect marvelous advances in rubber technology, and the application of many new chemicals to make the synthetic rubber do even more than natural rubber could do.

Continuous Process Recovers Coating Materials from Water

DETROIT, Mich. — A method for recovering and reconditioning the excess sprayed coating material picked up by spray-booth water has been patented by two inventors here.

The water-contaminated solids are dissolved in a solvent having a lower boiling point than water, and of the same kind as that normally used in applying the coating material. The mixture is then distilled under vacuum, at a temperature below the boiling point of water. The distillate is condensed, and the solvent returned to the solution of coating material solids. Portions of the solution of water-free coating materials are periodically removed, and water-contaminated solids are added, without interrupting the process.

Industry Increases Use of Special Liquid Curbay

Widely used as an extender for molasses in dairy and hog feeds, U.S.I.'s Special Liquid Curbay is finding increasing industrial use as a binder — in foundry core and molding sands, in briquetting, in thickening agents, in impregnating paper. Available in tank-car quantities without allocation limitations, it is handled just like molasses in storage or mixing equipment.

New Glass Cleaner Patented

A patent has been granted for a glass cleaner consisting of an aqueous solution of 20 to 50% methyl, ethyl, or propyl alcohol in which 0.02 to 0.2% tetra sodium (or potassium) pyrophosphate is added to prevent haze formation.

Produces Lower Alkyl Ethers of Methylolurea

Announcement is made of a patent covering the treatment of dimethylolurea with methyl, ethyl, propyl, or butyl alcohol. The reaction is carried out at a pH of at least 9.0 until an ether of a methylolurea is formed, and then terminated prior to resinification. Termination of the reaction is effected by removal of the ether from the alkaline solution, as by chilling.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information on these items may be obtained by writing to U.S.I.

Electrically-conductive rubber, originally developed for de-icing aircraft propellers, is finding use in explosives manufacture to eliminate the hazard of static electricity and replace former non-ferrous metals subject to corrosion. Resistance of the new rubber is said to run as low as 5,000 to 10,000 ohms per centimeter cube. **(No. 749)**

U S I

A new paint vehicle, combining drying, high thinner tolerance and compatibility with most resins is announced. The product is said to possess all the best qualities of linseed oil, plus some desirable new properties, and to allow greater production on limited oil quotas. **(No. 750)**

U S I

A synthetic filter cloth, which the maker reports to be highly resistant to both strong acids and alkalis, is facilitating many continuous filtering operations in the synthetic rubber, explosives, and petroleum industries. **(No. 751)**

U S I

A substitute for morphine, which has been under chemical tests for three years, is now being made generally available to the medical profession. **(No. 752)**

U S I

Resiliency measurements, important to manufacturers and consumers of rubber and other extensible materials, is facilitated by a new instrument which measures the rebound of a weighted plunger dropped from a predetermined height. **(No. 753)**

U S I

A new insulating glass, suitable for ovens and furnaces as well as for towers, tanks, etc., is announced. Of low heat conductivity due to its cellular structure, the glass is said to be fire and vapor-proof and impervious to moisture. **(No. 754)**

U S I

Sealing the seams of bolted tanks used to store gasoline and other fuels is possible with a new synthetic rubber compound which comes in strip form. The strip is claimed to be so flexible it can be wound, at minus 70°F., on a 1/2-in. rod without cracking. **(No. 755)**

U S I

A new spray-degreasing booth, reported by the manufacturer to hold losses of war-scarce solvents to new low figures, is announced. **(No. 756)**

U S I

Pecan shell oil is now being offered for sale in large quantities. Said to be the equal of olive oil for table use, it is also useful in the making of dyes and high-grade soaps. **(No. 757)**

U S I

A new adhesive said to be both thermoplastic and thermo-setting is reported in use in the production of plywood for military helicopters. The new material is stated to set in 20 minutes, as a permanently tough, heat-resistant, insoluble bond which will withstand three hours of boiling in water. **(No. 758)**

U.S.I INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

60 EAST 42ND ST., NEW YORK 17, N. Y. — CHEMICALS, RESINS, ANTI-, SOLVENTS, ALCOHOLS, SBEEZE — USI SERVICE TO INDUSTRY — BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

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Fusel Oil—Refined
Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof, C.P. 96%, Absolute
*Super Pyro Anti-freeze
*Solox Proprietary Solvent

ANSOLS
Ansol M
Ansol PR

ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate

OXALIC ESTERS
Dibutyl Oxalate
Diethyl Oxalate

PHTHALIC ESTERS
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate

OTHER ESTERS
*Diate
Diethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate
Ethyl Formate

INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-anisidide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloranilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloranilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate

ETHERS
Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.

RESINS
Natural
Synthetic

ACETONE
Chemically Pure

FEED CONCENTRATES
*Curbay B-G
*Curbay Special Liquid
*Vacatone 40

OTHER PRODUCTS
Collodions
Ethylene
Ethylene Glycol
*Indalone
Nitrocellulose Solutions
Urethan

*Registered Trade Mark

Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb. .06¼ - —
other points.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .06¾ - —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼ - —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Other points.....lb. .08½ - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¼ - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾ - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09½ - —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
Lithium,[6] bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.93 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, 250-lb. bbls., kgs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 5.05 - —

Lithopone,[1] titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l..lb. .0560 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585 - —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .0585 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610 - —
ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons).lb. .04⅝ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .04½ - —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .04½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .04⅝ - —

Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse, Pac. Cst., ½c. higher.

Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .60 - —
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .46 - .55
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks..oz. 25.50 - 38.00
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bbls...lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls..lb. .14 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½ - —
No. 4, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs.....lb. .23½ - —
No. 2, bxs.....lb. .21½ - —
Lovage root, dom., bls.....lb. .45 - .50
imported, bls.....lb. 4.50 Nom.
Lupulin, NF, tins.....lb. 4.75 Nom.
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs.....lb. .77 - .78
Banda, cs.....lb. .98 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .67½ - .68
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia, arsenate,[6,1] dms....lb. .153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —

Magnesia carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼ - —
bbls.....lb. .07½ - —
kgs.....lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07¼ - —
bbls.....lb. .06½ - —
kgs.....lb. .06¾ - —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼ - —
bbls.....lb. .07½ - —
kgs.....lb. .06¾ - —
2, l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07 - —
bbls.....lb. .06¼ - —
kgs.....lb. .06½ - —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls.....lb. .09½ - —
kgs.....lb. .09¾ - —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls.....lb. .09½ - —
kgs.....lb. .10¾ - —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¾ - —
bbls.....lb. .08½ - —
kgs.....lb. .09¾ - —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .08¾ - —
bbls.....lb. .09¼ - —
kgs.....lb. .10¼ - —

Magnesia carbonate:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I. Zone 2—Balance of U. S. Frt. alld. on c.l. shipt., equaled, with Ambler, N. Y., Philipsburg, Plymouth Meeting and Valley Forge. Freight allowed on l.c.l., incl. dlvd. storedoor.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd..lb. .12 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works....ton. 82.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 89.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .40 - .50
Hydroxide, med., bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .25 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .33 - .35
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.35

Magnesia phosphate, tribasic, USP, dms.....lb. .63 - .67
kgs.....lb. .62 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .12 - .20
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .33
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bgs., f.o.b. mines, Calif..ton. 58.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y.....ton. 84.00 -90.00
dead-burned,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton. 22.00 -32.00
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
blue, bls.....lb. No stocks
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .55
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .24 - .28
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .21 - .23
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .26½ - —
Arsenate,[6] bgs.....lb. .12 - .13½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works..ton. 74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works..ton. 77.00 - —
smaller lots, works...ton. 82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton. 74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton. 77.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton. 82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works.ton. 71.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton. 74.75 - —
smaller lots, works.ton. 79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton. 73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .82 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms....lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls..lb. .22 - —
Naphthenates, 0% Mn, 50-gal. dms..lb. .16 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10¼
precip., dms.....lb. .14¼ - .15¼
Soyates, 8.2% Mn, 50-gal. dms., lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works, lb. .11¼ - .12½
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs....lb. .05¾ - .06½
fertilizer, 60%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East..ton. 59.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati..ton. 68.50 - —
industrial grade, 80% $MnSO_4$, bxs..lb. .05 - .05½
Tallates, 4% Mn, 50-gal. dms., lb. .09 - —
Mangrove bark, lf. and whsle, available, bgs., based on freight $19; insurance $2 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $18.20; WSA insurance $3.75 per ton.....ton. 63.00 - —
Manna flake, large, cs.....lb. No stocks
small, cs.....lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Mannitol,[4] com'l grade, bbls., works..lb. .35 - .40
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs. or multiples, works..lb. .35 - —
Manure, sheep, bgs., c.l., Midwest shipping points..ton. 12.00 -20.00
kiln-dried, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..ton. 15.00 -25.00
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .42½ - .45
Calif., French type, bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Chilean, bls.....lb. .39 - .40
French, bls.....lb. .84 - 1.15
Portuguese, wild, bls.....lb. .24½ - .25
Tunisian, bls.....lb. .60 - .62
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .30
Menthol, natural, cs.....lb. 14.50 Nom.
synthetic, USP, cs.....lb. 13.00 - —
technical.....lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mrd. 10%, tubs..lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails.....lb. 1.44 - 1.46
50%, pails.....lb. 2.09 - 2.11
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride,[3] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[3] bots.....lb. 2.02 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.89 - 2.91
Chloride[3] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[3] cryst., powd.....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
Iodide,[3] red, NF, bots.....lb. 4.66 - 4.71
fib. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.60 - —
yellow, bots.....lb. 4.76 - 4.81
fib. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.70 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide,[3] yellow, N.F. VI, fib. dms..lb. 2.89 - —
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
red,[3] NF (see Red, precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk,[3] 5-lb. ctns..lb. 1.93 - 1.98
cns.....lb. 1.86 - 1.88
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks.....lb. .10¼ - —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 3.00 - —
gold XX, deep, 22, 3⅜x2⅜ in., pkg. 15.00 - —
silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidine, bbls...lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1,6] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .68 - .69
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73 - .76
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —
Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside, drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R. 3c. higher.
synthetic,[6,4] dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .34½ - —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .36¾ - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38¼ - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .40½ - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .37 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .43½ - —
3, dlvd., S. F. and L. A...gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .52½ - .58½
tanks, Zone 1, frt. allo...gal. .28 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .30 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .33½ - —
Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ariz., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Methyl acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10¼ - .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½ - .13
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, tanks, E. of Miss..lb. .09½ - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .16½ - —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss., lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07¼ - .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .09½ - .13½

...coming in on both wings

...AND A Flare!"

In the pitch black darkness of a tropic night, it's hard to gauge how far down the surface of the seas may be... when you're flying thousands of feet in the air.

But Army and Navy pilots carry drift signal flares made by Triumph Explosives, Inc., of Elkton, Maryland, which are dropped from the airplane... flare up on contact with the water... indicate how far down the surface is... and show the wind direction and speed. These flares have proved invaluable for both emergency landings and on routine flights.

And where does Crown come in? Just take a look at the metal fins of the base in the close-up. Crown makes those for Triumph Explosives... a job far away from Crown's normal peacetime production... but a job that "illuminates" one more way Crown Can is working to win the war!

CROWN CAN COMPANY, New York • Philadelphia.
Division of Crown Cork and Seal Company, Baltimore, Md.

★ ★ CROWN CAN ★ ★

Methyl acetate, tech., tanks, E. of Miss..lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .29½ - —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —
Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included by group A. Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.
Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis..gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .88 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis. gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis...gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis...gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis...gal. .64½ - —

Natural methyl acetone quoted drums extra by Group B, sales Zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½ - —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½ - —

Methyl acetone, synthetic, dms., l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½ - —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½ - —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½ - —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½ - —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½ - —
Synthetic methyl acetone sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich. Minn. Mo. N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns.....lb. .70 - 1.10
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls. .....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
50 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach., mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .35 - —
Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship., point. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 150-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 70-lb. cylinders, uniformly 10c. per pound higher.

Methyl cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .29 -
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., divd...lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Salicylate,[1] 500-lb. dms.....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, dms., cns., works..lb. .26 - .38
Methylcellulose, specl, vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .63 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .18 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, medicinal, kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.85 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., works. lb. .18 - .23
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[6] dms., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, 1ma., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .11½ - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10

Mica, dry grd.,[1] roofing, white, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l....lb.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l....lb.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
80 mesh, bgs., c.l.....lb.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.38.00 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, c.l., bgs..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.43.50 - —
wet grd.,[1] biotite, c.l., bgs..lb. .03¾ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼ - —
white, 1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l., lb. .03¾ - —
paint or lacq., c.l., bgs....lb. .04¾ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼ - —
paper, bgs., c.l.....lb. .04¾ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼ - —
rubber, c.l., bgs.....lb. .04½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —
Mica, dry grd., quoted works; wet grd. and 1,000-mesh mica in carload lots is f.o.b. alld. E.; less carload lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher W. of Miss. R. and 1c. per lb. higher W. of Rockies.

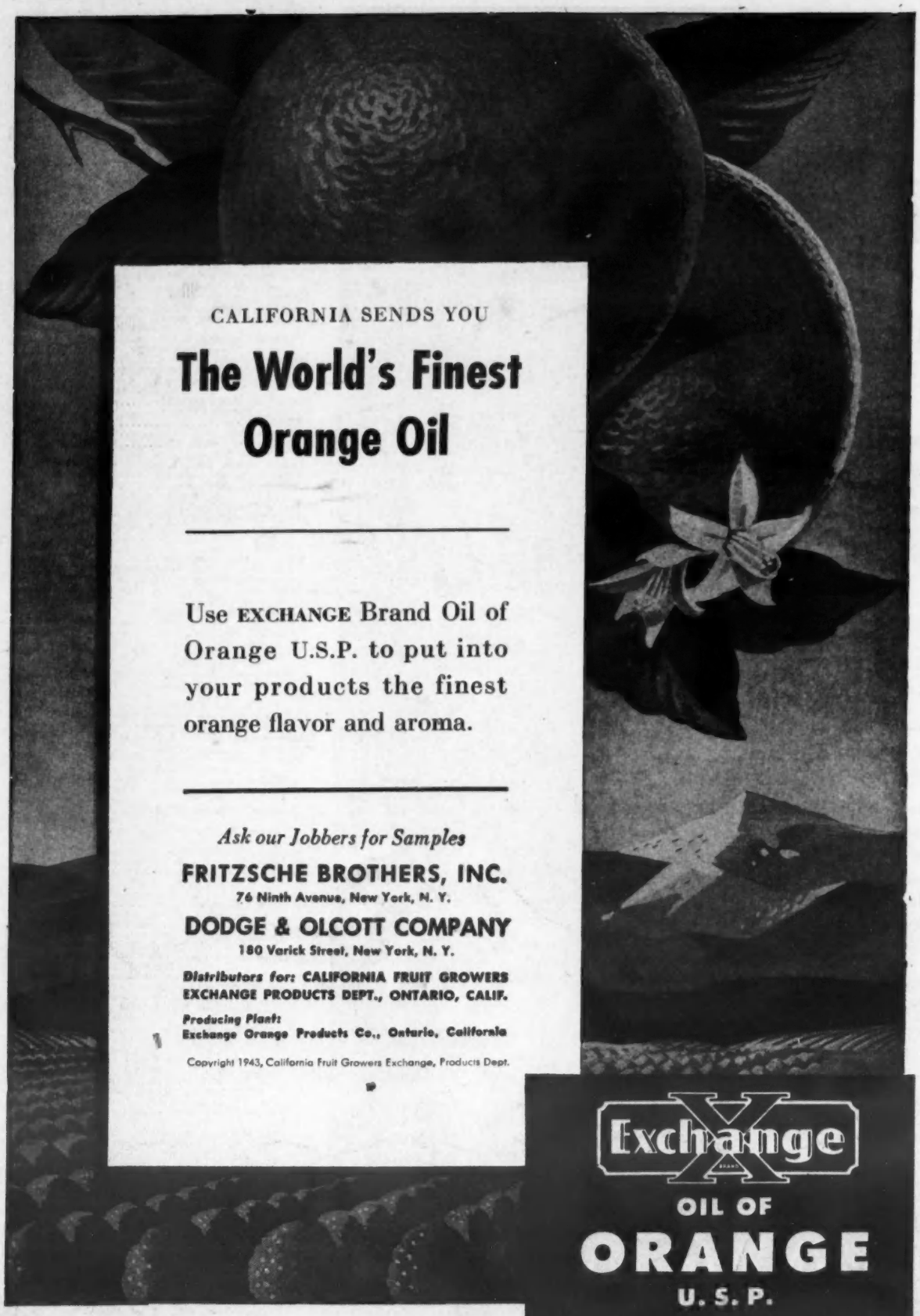
Milk powder, skimmed,[1] roller, Zone A, bbls., bulk, lb. .12½ - —
Zone B.....lb. .12¾ - —
spray, bbls., bulk, Zone A. lb. .14½ - —
Zone B, same basis.lb. .14¾ - —
Milk powder, skimmed, when sold by manufacturers to the U. S. Government or any agency thereof, 1c. less than prices on skimmed milk powder. Zone A, all States not included in Zone B. Zone B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.

whole, roller, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
spray, bbls.....lb. .36 - —
Milk sugar, bbls., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., 10 bbls. or over.....lb. .26 - —
less than 10 bbls.....lb. .27 - —
Millet seed, early fortune, bgs., lb. .04 - .04½
hulled, bgs.....lb. .07 - .12
yellow, bgs.....lb. .04 - .04½
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits)
Molasses,[1,5] blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2, same basis....gal. .18½ - —
Area 3, same basis....ton.20.00 - —
Area 4, same basis....ton.24.20 - —
Area 5, same basis....ton.33.20 - —
Note—Area No. 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area No. 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area No. 3, Calif., Wash., Ore.; Area No. 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excluding Grand Island area), S. D., Utah, Wyo.; Area No. 5, Grand Island, Neb., Ia., Ind., Mich., Minn., Ohio, Wis.

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs, works.....lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoaminonaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - .09
tanks .....lb. .06 - —
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monoethylanilin, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethyl para-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monomethylamine, dms. .....lb. .65 - —
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, 5-oz. bots....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
flowers, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz.40.00 -45.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
synth, ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs., lb. .20½ - .21
Montana, brown, bgs.....lb. .11½ - .12
yellow, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Washington, yellow, bgs....lb. .12 - .12½
Myrobalans,[6] J1, bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $25; insurance $2 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $27; WSA insurance $4.50 per ton.. ton.75.00 - —
J2, bags, f.a.s., same basis. ton.68.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude,[2,6] dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .06 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .081 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275 - —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0325 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis....lb. .0335 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .08¼ - —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .08¾ - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass grade, 20 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.15.50 - —
Nepheline synite in bgs. is priced $2 per ton above the bulk quotations.


CALIFORNIA SENDS YOU
The World's Finest
Orange Oil
Use EXCHANGE Brand Oil of Orange U.S.P. to put into your products the finest orange flavor and aroma.
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FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
DODGE & OLCOTT COMPANY
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Producing Plant:
Exchange Orange Products Co., Ontario, California
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Exchange
OIL OF
ORANGE
U. S. P.

Nerolin, cryst., cns.	lb.	1.70	- 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).			
Nickel,[6] carbonate, bbls.	lb.	.36	- .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls.	lb.	.18	- .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.	lb.	1.40	- 1.50
Oxide,[6] black, bbls.	lb.	.35	- .38
Salt,[6] bbls.	lb.	.13	- .13½
Nicotine,[5] sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs.	lb.	.7980-	—
tins, 10 lbs.	lb.	.90	- —
Nicotinamide,[6] dms.	kilo.	13.25	-13.60
Niger seed, bgs.	lb.	.15½-	.16
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.	lb.	18.00	-19.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.	ton.	16.00	- —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l.	lb.	.08	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.09	- —
tanks	lb.	.07	- —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35, ¼, ½ sec., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works.	lb.	.26	- —
5-6, 15-20 sec. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works.	lb.	.25	- —
spirit-soluble, ¼, ½, 5-7, 40-60 sec., same basis.	lb.	.28	- —

Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks.	lb.	.25	- —
Nitrogen solut., tanks, works, ports.	ton	N.121.58	- —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, producing plant	unit-ton, 3.15 + .40-	3.50 +	.40
sewage sludge, bulk, producing plant.	unit-ton, 2.60 + .40-	3.00 +	.40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.25	- —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.	lb.	.24	- .25
Nitropropane I, dms., works.	lb.	.25	- —
II, dms., same basis.	lb.	.25	- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs.	lb.	.44	- .45
Chinese	lb.	.39	- .40
Nutmegs,[1] E. I., 80's, bgs.	lb.	.75	Nom.
West Indian, bgs.	lb.	.86½	Nom.
Nux vomica, bls.	lb.	.09	- .11
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.12	- .13

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	No stocks	
tanks	lb.	No stocks	
Ocher (see Yellow)			
Octane[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.S.	gal.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., G.S.	gal.	.29	- —
10 gals., G.S.	gal.	.55	- —
tanks, G.S.	gal.	.13	- —
Octanol, normal,[6] tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd.	lb.	.85	- —
Oil, almond, bitter, arti.. (see Benzaldehyde)			
natural, USP, bots.	lb.	3.50	- 6.00
sweet, exp., dms., cns.	lb.	1.90	- 2.50
Angelica root, bots.	lb.	No stocks	
Seed, bots.	lb.	No stocks	
Anilin (see A).			
Anise, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	3.50	- 3.80
Apricot kernel, cns.	lb.	.65	- .70
Avocado, cns., dms.	lb.	.80	- .95
Babassu,[1,6] tanks.	lb.	.1110-	—
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.	lb.	1.45	- 1.90
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns.	lb.	1.80	- 2.00
Bergamot, artif., cns.	lb.	2.25	- 2.35
natural, Italian, coppers.	lb.	25.00	Nom.
Brazilian, cns.	lb.	10.00	-10.25
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).			
Birchtar, crude	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
rectified, cns.	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns.	lb.	5.00	- 5.50
Mexican (see Lignaloe wood).			
Bone, dms., works	gal.	.65	- .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).			
Cajeput, tech., dms.	lb.	1.40	- 2.10
redistilled, USP X, cns.	lb.	2.00	- 2.10
Calamus, cns.	lb.	22.50	-25.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
white, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Cananga, native, cns.	lb.	8.50	-11.00
rectified, cns.	lb.	10.25	-12.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VII, cns.	lb.	4.00	- 5.50
Caraway, USP, cns.	lb.	18.00	-25.00
Cardamom, bots.	lb.	24.00	-28.00
Cassia, USP, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Castor,[1,6] blown, dms., returnable, c.l.	lb.	.15¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16	- —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.14½-	—
cns.	lb.	.15¾-	.17¾
dms., returnable, c.l.	lb.	.13¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.14¾-	—
tanks	lb.	.13	- —
dehydrated, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1790-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1830-	—
tanks	lb.	.1750-	—
No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.13¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.14¼-	—
dms., returnable, c.l.	lb.	.13¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.14¼-	—
tanks	lb.	.12¾-	—
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.10	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.11	- —
75% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.12¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.13¾-	—
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.14½-	—
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	1.55	- 1.75
technical, cns., dms.	lb.	1.05	- 1.10
Cedarwood, Southern, dms.	lb.	.55	- .70
Celery, bots.	lb.	24.00	-26.00
Chaulmoorga, USP, cns.	lb.	.08½-	—
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).			
Cinnamon bark oil, bots.	lb.	35.00	-40.00
leaf oil, dms.	lb.	1.25	- 1.65
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Java, cns.	lb.	2.75	Nom.
Clove makers, USP, cns.	lb.	1.65	- 1.75
Coconut,[1,6] Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y.	lb.	.0835-	—
edible, ex tax, dms.	lb.	.0983-	—
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.	gal.	.90	- —
Codliver,[6] med., USP, 30-gal. bbls. or dms.	bbl.	80.00	-88.00
Coriander, bots.	lb.	24.00	-35.00
Corn,[1,6] crude, tanks, works.	lb.	.12¾-	—
refd., bbls.	lb.	.15½	Nom.
Cottonseed,[6] cooking, bbls.	lb.	.16¾-	—
salad, bbls.	lb.	.17	- —
Creosote (see C).			
Croton, NF, cns.	lb.	3.00	- 4.00
Cubeb, USP, cns.	lb.	6.00	- —
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).			
Cumin, bots.	lb.	8.00	-10.00
Cypress, bots.	lb.	12.00	- —
Degras (see D).			
Dillseed, bots.	lb.	6.25	- 8.00
weed, bots.	lb.	5.00	- 5.85
Dip (see D).			
Erigeron, cns.	lb.	2.10	- 2.85
Eucalyptus, 70-75%, cns.	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
80-90%, cns.	lb.	1.05	- 1.18
Fennel, sweet, cns.	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns.	lb.	2.00	- 3.00
Fishliver, [1,6] dms., 6,000 to under 60,000 units per gram—per million units.		.14	- —
60,000 or under 200,000 units per gram—per million units.		.20	- —
200,000 to more units per gram—per million units.		.25	- —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).			
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)			
Geranium, Algerian, cns.	lb.	11.50	-16.50
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	13.00	-15.00
Russian, cns.	lb.	17.00	-18.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).			
Grapefruit, cns.	lb.	1.95	- 2.25
Ginger, dist., bots.	lb.	20.00	- —
Hemlock, cns.	lb.	1.10	- 1.40
Juniper berry, cns.	lb.	9.00	-16.00
wood, tech., cns.	lb.	1.00	- 1.25
Juniper tar, USP, dms.	lb.	1.00	- 1.50
Lard,[6] common, 1, bbls.	lb.	.14	- —
extra, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.14½-	—
winter, strained, bbls.	lb.	.15	- —
prime, burning, bbls.	lb.	.16	- —
lined., bbls.	lb.	.15½-	—
Laurel, bots.	lb.	5.00	Nom.
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	5.75	- 7.00
Lavender flower, French., cns.,	lb.	7.50	-10.00
Russian, cns.	lb.	8.65	- 8.75
garden, cns.	lb.	.55	- .75
spike, Spanish, pure, cns.	lb.	3.50	- 4.00
tech., cns.	lb.	2.75	- 3.00
Lemon, Calif., cns.	lb.	3.25	- —
Messina, coppers, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Terpeneless	lb.	25.00	-50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.	lb.	1.00	- 1.30
Lignaloe wood, Brazilian (see Bois de rose).			
Mexican, seed, cns.	lb.	2.50	- 2.75
wood, cns.	lb.	2.75	- 4.00
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns.	lb.	9.00	-11.50
Mexican, cns.	lb.	6.00	- 6.25
expressed, Jamaica, cns.	lb.	11.00	-13.50
Linseed,[1] raw, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1530-	—
10 or more	lb.	.1550-	—
5 to 9	lb.	.1590-	—
1 to 4	lb.	.1610-	—
tankcar	lb.	.1490-	—
tankwagon	lb.	.1510-	—
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.			
Linseed replacement, dms.	gal.	1.15	- 1.23
tankcar	gal.	1.12	- —
Oil, lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, Calif., mediums, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¼-4, tanks	gal.	.07¼-	.11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ plus tanks	gal.	.07¼-	.11½
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks	gal.	.22½-	.23
300 vis., No. 3 col., 0-10 pour, tanks	gal.	.14½-	.18
200-280 vis., No. 3 col., 15-25 pour, tanks	gal.	.15 -	.17½
140-150 vis., No. 3 color, 10-25 pour, tanks	gal.	.24 -	.30
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks	gal.	.16 -	.17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks	gal.	.15 -	.15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks	gal.	.24½-	.26
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks	gal.	.27½-	.28
Mace, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	6.00	Nom.
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.	lb.	6.75	- 9.00
Italian, coppers.	lb.	11.50	-15.00
Menhaden,[1,5] crude, tanks, Balto.	lb.	.0890-	—
ref'd, alkali, dms.	lb.	.1405-	.1407
kettle-bodied, dms.	lb.	.1505-	.1507
light-pressed, dms.	lb.	.1305-	.1307
tanks	lb.	.1225-	—
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).			
Mustard, artif., USP, cns.	lb.	1.60	- 1.70
Mustardseed,[6] exp., dms.	lb.	.14¾-	—
Neatsfoot,[4] 15°, c.l., bbls.	gal.	1.90	- —
20°, c.l., bbls.	gal.	1.80	- —
30°, c.l., bbls.	gal.	1.60	- —
pure, French, bbls.	lb.	.18¼	Nom.
Neroli, bots.	lb.	275.00	-275.00
Haitian, dms.	lb.	240.00	- —
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	6.00	Nom.
Oil, oiticica,[1,6] liquid, dms.	lb.	.25	- —
solid, dms.	lb.	.23	- —
Oleo,[6] 1, bbls.	lb.	.13¾	Nom.
Olibanum, bots.	lb.	4.50	- 5.00
Olive,[1,6] denat., dms.	gal.	4.10	- 4.20
edible, Calif., dms.	gal.	4.50	- 4.90
imported, dms.	gal.	5.21	- 5.51
foots, dms.	lb.	No prices	
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No prices	
l.c.l.	lb.	No prices	
35% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No prices	
l.c.l.	lb.	No prices	
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No prices	
l.c.l.	lb.	No prices	
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.	lb.	.75	- —
expressed, Brazilian, cns.	lb.	1.15	- 1.40
Calif., cns.	lb.	1.00	- 1.50
Florida, cns., dms.	lb.	.75	- 1.30
Messina, USP, coppers.	lb.	No stocks	
West Indian, cns.	lb.	4.50	- 5.00
sesquiterpeneless, bots.	lb.	195.00	- —
Origanum, Spanish, cs.	lb.	2.75	- 3.25
Palm,[1,5] Niger, bulk, c.i.f. N.Y.,	lb.	.0825-	—
Palmarosa, cns.	lb.	4.85	- 6.25
Paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.S.	gal.	.05¾-	—
320° flash, 60-75 vis., tanks, same basis.	lb.	.05¼-	—
350 flash, 70-80 a 100 vis., 0/10 pour.	gal.	.08	- —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind. refy.	gal.	.12	- —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour same basis.	gal.	.06½-	—
10/25 pour, same basis.	gal.	.08¾-	—
100-105 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis.	gal.	.14	- —
Patchouli, cns.	lb.	6.00	- 9.50
Peanut,[1,5] crude, tanks, mill.,	lb.	.18	- —
refd., edible, dms.	lb.	.16½	Nom.

Oil, pennyroyal, dom., cns....lb. 2.95 Nom.
import, cns....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Peppermint, natural, dms....lb. 6.00 Nom.
redist., USP, cns., dms....lb. 6.35 Nom.
Perilla,[1,5] crude, dms....lb. .2450- —
Petitgrain, Haitian, snip't, dms., lb. 2.25 - —
Paraguay, cns., dms....lb. 1.40 - 1.95
Pimento, oerry, cns....lb. 8.00 - 8.75
Leaf, cns....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Pine, tanks, works....gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, cns....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts....gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting Ind...gal. *.24 - —
Boston, Providence....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis....gal. 18 - —
Martines, Cal....gal. .28 - —
* Extra for bbls. but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.
Rapeseed,[1,5] denat., bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .1150- —
Red,[6] dms., dlvd....lb. .13¼- .14¼
tanks, dlvd....lb. .12¼- —
Rose, natural, coppers....oz.15.00 -35.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns., dms.lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms...gal. .62 - —
2d rectified, dms....gal. .64 - —
3d rectified, dms....gal. .68 - —
Rue, bots....lb. 8.25 -10.00
Sage, Spanish, cns....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns..lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Mysore, cns., case lots....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,5] tanks, Pac. Coast..lb. .0890- —
ref'd, alkali, dms....lb. .1405- .1407
kettle-bodied, dms....lb. .1505- .1507
light-pressed, dms....lb. .1305- .1307
tanks....lb. .1225- —
Sassafras, artif., cns....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
natural, cns., dms....lb. 1.90 - 2.35
Savin, cns....lb. 2.60 - —
Savory, cns....lb. 3.00 - —
Sesame,[1,5] tanks....lb. .1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works....gal. .20 - —
tanks, works....gal. .14 - —
Snake root, Canada, cns....lb. No prices
Soybean,[1,5] cr., tank, mill..lb. .1175- —
clarif., dms....lb. .1299- .1340
tanks....lb. .1259- —
refd., varnish, dms....lb. .1389- .1400
tanks....lb. .1340- —
Spearmint, dms....lb. 4.00 - —
Sperm,[6] bleach, 38°, dms....lb. .1443- —
natural, 45°, dms....lb. .1310- —
Spruce, cns., dms....lb. 1.10 - 1.40
needle, cns....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Sunflower seed,[1,5] tanks....lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns....lb. 3.85 - 5.25
South, cns....lb. 2.50 - 5.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works. ton.58.65 -55.00
l.c.l., works....ton.60.00 -65.00
tanks, works....ton.40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works...lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works....lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[6] acidless, bbls....lb. .14¼- —
tanks....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns....lb. 3.70 - 3.90
Tar, pine, dms., E. cities..gal. .30 - .33
tanks....gal. .24½- —
rect., USP, bbls....gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns....lb. 2.50 - 3.25
white, cns....lb. 2.65 - 4.00
Tung,[7,8] dms....lb. .39 - —
tanks....lb. .38¾- —
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphorated).

Oil, turpentine (see T).
Vetiver, Java, bots....lb.25.00 -27.50
Wha.e,[3] ref., natural, dms..lb. .1187 Nom.
winter, bleach, dms....lb. .1232 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms....gal.10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50-60 vis., dms., c.l..gal. .36 - —
l.c.l....gal. .42 - .45
65/75, vis., c.l....gal. .36 - —
l.c.l....gal. .42 - .45
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., dm. charges not included, c.l..lb. .39 - —
l.c.l....gal. .45 - .48
95/105 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .44½- —
l.c.l....gal. .50½- .53½
125/135 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .49 - —
l.c.l....gal. .55 - .58
145/155 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .51 - —
l.c.l....gal. .57 - .60
175/185 vis., c.l....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l....gal. .60½- .63½
200/210 vis., c.l....gal. .58 - —
l.c.l....gal. .64 - .67
320/330 vis., c.l....gal. .65 - —
l.c.l....gal. .71 - .74
335/345 vis., c.l....gal. .66 - —
l.c.l....gal. .72 - .75
f.o.b. San Francisco, 53 vis., returnable bbls., c.l. gal. .40 - —
5 bbls....gal. .45 - —
85 vis., c.l....gal. .40 - —
5 bbls....gal. .45 - —
100 vis., c.l....gal. .49½- —
5 bbls....gal. .54½- —
145 vis., c.l....gal. .57 - —
5 bbls....gal. .62 - —
180 vis., c.l....gal. .60½- —
5 bbls....gal. .65½- —
340 v is.,c.l....gal. .72 - —
5 bbls....gal. .77 - —
Wintergreen, nat., North, cns. lb. 5.50 - 8.50
South, cns....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicyate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Wormseed, cns....lb. 5.50 Nom.
Wormwood, cns....lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Ylang-ylang, bots....lb.11.00 -17.50
Oleostearin,[1] bbls....lb. .1054- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines. ton. 7.00 -11.00
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton 9.50 - —
200 mesh, c.l., mines....ton.17.00 - —
100 mesh, c.l., mines....ton.15.00 - —
20 mesh to dust....ton.12.00 - —
lumps, same basis....ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, same basis....ton. 5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots..lb.13.00 - —
25-lb. lots, cns....lb.13.25 - —
smaller lots, cns....lb.13.50 -13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, dinitroanilin toner,[1]..lb. 1.05 - —
Lake, Persian,[1] bbls....lb. .30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12¼- —
dlvd. Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash., lb. .12¾- —
Colo, Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .12½- —
dlvd. other points....lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .12¾- —
Ariz., etc....lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo., lb. .13 - —
Other points....lb. .12½- —

Orange, molybdate,[1] bbls....lb. .41 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner,[1] kgs., works..lb. .80 - —
Toner, bbls....lb. .80 - 1.05
Orange peel, bitter, bbls....lb. .30 - .31
Haitian, bgs....lb. .16 - .17
sweet, bls....lb. .16 - .17
Orangeflower petals, cs....lb. .45 - .75
Oregano, Mexican, bgs....lb. .14¼- .14¾
Orris root, African, bls....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
powd., bbls., bxs....lb. 1.12 - 1.15
Portuguesse, bls....lb. .45 - .46
Verona, bls....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Orthoamylphenol, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms....lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms....lb. .32 - —
Orthocresol,[3,6] 30.4°C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .18 - .18½
29.0° C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis....lb. .06½- —
Orthochlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroanilin, dms....lb. .45 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns., lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms....lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms....lb. .19 - —
Osage orange, crystals, bbls...lb. .23 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls....lb. .11 - —
No. 2, bbls....lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots....lb. 3.75 - 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs....lb. 2.95 - 3.05
Papaverine, hydrochloride, NF, natural, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 7.00 - —
smaller lots....oz. 7.05 - 7.25
sulphate, natural, cns....oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika,[1] Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs..lb. .39½- .40
good, bgs....lb. .37 - .38
Spanish, fancy, bgs....lb. .45 - .56
good, bgs....lb. .36 - .37
fair, bgs....lb. .32 - .33
Para-anisidin, dms., works...lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks..lb. .32 - —
Paracresol,[6] bbls., f.o.b. wks..lb. .41 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works.lb. .1505- —
l.c.l....lb. .1645- —
tanks....lb. .1545- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .13
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .12½- .15
Paraffin, crude scale, white or yellow, 122-124 AMP, bbls., c.l., refinery..lb. .04¼- —
fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 120-122 AMP, c.l., refinery..lb. .05 - —
123-125 AMP, same basis, lb. .0520- —
125-127 AMP, same basis, lb. .0320- —
128-130 AMP, same basis, lb. .0360- —
130-132 AMP, same basis, lb. .0385- —
131-133 AMP, same basis, lb. .0385- —
1331-135 AMP, same basis, lb. .0615- —
135-137 AMP, same basis, lb. .0640- —
Paraffin, fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 138-140 AMP, same basis, lb. .0715- —
143-145 AMP, same basis, lb. .0810- —
149-151 AMP, same basis, lb. .1050- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher than those for slabs loose.
Paraformaldehyde,[3,6] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .23 - —
100 to 999 lbs., works....lb. .24 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs....lb. .35 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .15 - —
USP, cns., cbys....lb. .35 - .45
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works...lb. .43 - .45
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works..lb. .15 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works..lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenedaiamine, tech., bbls., works..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
redistilled, w.w., bbls., works, lb. 2.00 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works....lb. .48 - —
Pareira brava root, bls....lb. .21 - .27
Paris green,[1] dealer, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .20 - .25
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .21 - .26
Passion flower, herb, bls....lb. .10 - .11
Patchouli leaves, bls....lb. .34 - .35
Pectin, bbls....lb. .85 - —
Pellitory root, bls....lb. .65 - .70
Pennyroyal leaves, bls....lb. .15 - .16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works, lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol,[6] CP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .75 - —
less than barrel lots....lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., dlvd....lb. .33½- .35½
less than barrel lots....lb. .40 - —
Tetra acetate, bbls., dlvd....lb. 1.00 - —
less than barrel lots....lb. 1.50 - —
Pentane,[1] 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., Group 3....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3....gal. .07½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., gal. .16 - —
l.c.l....gal. .20 - —
10 gal....gal. .35 - —
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs...lb. .0665- Bld
50 to 100 bgs....lb. .0705- Bld
white,[1] 15 tons, bgs....lb. .1161 Nom.
24 bgs....lb. .1295 Nom.
red, chillies, Carolina, longs, bgs..lb. .22½- .23
Louisiana, sports, bgs....lb. .35 - .36
Mombassa, bgs....lb. .23 - .23½
Niger, fair, bgs....lb. .18½- .19
Sierra Leone, bgs....lb. .22½- .23
Tanganika, bgs....lb. .20½- .21
Peppermint, USP, bls....lb. .40 - .45
import, bls....lb. .96 - 1.10
Perchloroethylene,[3] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., Zone 1..lb. .0782- .0800
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .0832- .0850
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .0832- .0850
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .0832- .0900
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .0832- .0900
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .0832- .0950
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point..lb. .0832- .0900
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .0832- .0950
Perchlorethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Ida., Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Here's an Excellent Replacement for Rapeseed Oil . . . . .

RAPOIL-S

Rapoil-S is a domestic product and is not offered as a "substitute" because it has chemical characteristics that are superior to rapeseed oil. Its lower *I.V. insures less tendency to form sludge and its higher *saponification number indicates shorter chain length fatty acid radicles. Rapoil-S, with its larger molecular size and the triglycerides, gives the oil a high lubricating value or "greasiness" plus high surface wetting power and polarity. Rapoil-S has also been approved for maritime purposes.

Compare the range of analyses of Rapoil-S and rapeseed oil.

Range of Analyses

	RAPESEED OIL	RAPOIL-S
Iodine Value (WIJS)	97-108	95-100*
Saponification Number	170-188	190-195*
Molecular Weight	About 1050	About 1020
F.F.A. (As Oleic)	2%	2%
	BLOWN RAPESEED	BLOWN RAPOIL
Viscosity-Saybolt at 210° F.	900-1000 sec.	900-1000 sec.
Iodine Value	55-60	45-50*
Saponification Number	225	230
F.F.A. (As Oleic)	5-7%	7-9%

Limited amounts of Rapoil-S are available in tank car quantities from our sales representatives

NEW YORK	G. A. Wharry & Company, 95 Broad Street
CHICAGO	G. A. Wharry & Company, 9340 Commercial Avenue
CLEVELAND	A. G. Watt Company, 724 Keith Building
SAN FRANCISCO	Griffin Chemical Company, 1000 16th Street
LOS ANGELES	Martin, Hoyt & Milne, 906 E. Third Street

OR WRITE

W. C. HARDESTY CO.
DOMESTIC DRYING OILS DIVISION
5636 East 61st Street Los Angeles 22, Calif.

Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.30 - 1.35
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., Group 3, c.l.	lb.	.021 - —
golden Topaz, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.032 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.036 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.024 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.028 - —
USP, amber, fiber dms., c.l.	lb.	.03½ - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½ - —
extra amber, fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¾ - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾ - —
cream, c.l., fib. dms.	lb.	.05 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½ - —
yellow, soft, c.l., fib. dms.	lb.	.03½ - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½ - —
white, lily, c.l., fib. dms.	lb.	.05¾ - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¼ - —
snow, c.l.	lb.	.06½ - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08 - —
soft, c.l.	lb.	.05½ - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½ - —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades	bbl.	.93 - 1.01
Illinois	bbl.	1.37 - —
Kentucky, Union County	bbl.	1.32 - 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	.86 - 1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.85 - 1.25
Pennsylvania	bbl.	1.31 - 3.00
Texas, North, North-Central	bbl.	.93 - 1.25
West	bbl.	.70 - 1.12
Panhandle	bbl.	.80 - 1.22
Wyoming	bbl.	1.12 - —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.18 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.20 - —
10 gals.	gal.	.55 - —
35-60° C., dms., c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals.	gal.	.55 - —
40-75° C., dms., c.l.	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals.	gal.	.55 - —
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:— Arkansas, No. 1	gal.	.04 - —
Nos. 2 and 3	gal.	.03½ - —
California, heavy	bbl.	1.00 - 1.10
light	bbl.	1.20 - —
diesel, tanks	gal.	.04 - —
stove dist.	gal.	.05 - —
Group 3, No. 3	gal.	.03½ - —
No. 5	bbl.	.85 - —
No. 6	bbl.	.80 - .85
Kansas, No. 6	bbl.	.85 - .90
Oklahoma, No. 3	gal.	.03½ - —
No. 6	bbl.	.90 - —
14-16	bbl.	.97 - —
Pennsylvania, No. 1	gal.	.06½ - .06¾
No. 2	gal.	.06½ - .07
No. 3	gal.	.06½ - .07¼
36-40 gravity	gal.	.06½ - .06¾
Bunker, Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Charleston, Mass.	bbl.	1.60 - —
Houston, Tex.	bbl.	.85 - —
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	1.60 - —
New Orleans, La.	bbl.	.85 - —
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Portland, Me.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Port Arthur, Tex.	bbl.	.85 - —
Port Tampa, Fla.	bbl.	1.55 - —
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.60 - —
Texas City, Tex.	bbl.	.85 - —
Lacquer diluent, at refinery:— California, 100l.b.p., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles,	gal.	.11 - —
Fort Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12 - —
San Francisco	gal.	.11½ - —
Willbridge, Ore.	gal.	.12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks,	gal.	.07⅞ - —
toluol type, tanks	gal.	.07⅞ - .07⅛
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 165-252 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10½ - —
198-290 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10¼ - —
246-397 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10½ - —
312-408 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.10 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06½ - —
Gulf Coast, tanks	gal.	.06½ - —
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.12 - .13
Boston	gal.	.12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.	gal.	.1630- —
Buffalo	gal.	.1240- —
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.11 - —
Chicago	gal.	.13½ - —
Detroit	gal.	.1580- —
Hartford	gal.	.1630- —
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.1480- —
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.12 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
Newark (200 gal.)	gal.	.11 - —
New York (200 gal.)	gal.	.11 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.11 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.129 - —
Providence	gal.	.13 - —
Rochester	gal.	.1320- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1370- —
Syracuse	gal.	.14 - —
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.13 - —
Wilmington, Del.	gal.	.13 - ..
naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:— California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks	gal.	.12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07⅛ - —
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tanks	gal.	.06¾ - —
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.13 - —
Bridgeport	gal.	.1730- —
Chicago	gal.	.1380- —
Detroit	gal.	.15 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
Newark	gal.	.12 - —
New York	gal.	.12 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 - —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470- —
high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1,[6] over 70% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway, N.J.	gal.	.21½ - —
No. 2,[6] over 90% arom., same basis	gal.	.21½ - —
No. 3, same basis	gal.	.22½ - —
No. 8,[6] tanks, same basis,	gal.	.228 - —
No. 30,[6] tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld.	gal.	.223 - —
No. 40, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal.	gal.	.13½ - —
V.M.&P., at refinery:— California, 46.5, 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo	gal.	.11 - —
Richmond	gal.	.11½ - —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12 - —
54-77, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles	gal.	.10 - —
San Francisco	gal.	.10½ - —
Portland, Seattle	gal.	.11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07½ - —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks	gal.	.06½ - —

Petroleum naphtha, V.M.&P., tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.13 - —
Chicago	gal.	.1380- —
Detroit	gal.	.13 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1540- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1520- —
Newark (200 gal.)	gal.	.125 - —
New York	gal.	.12 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½ - —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470- —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)	gal.	.24 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07⅛ - .07½
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:— California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks	gal.	.11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.09½ - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06¾ - —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks	gal.	.07 - .07¾
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.13 - —
Boston	gal.	.12 - —
Chicago	gal.	.13½ - —
Detroit	gal.	.1580- —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
Newark	gal.	.11 - —
New York	gal.	.11 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.11 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½ - —
St. Louis	gal.	.1370- —
Syracuse	gal.	.14 - —
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. cns.	lb.	3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	3.50 - —

Phenol,[3,6] 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.10 - .11
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10¾- .11¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09 - .10
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.09¾- .10¾
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10½- .11½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08¾- .09¾
USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.10½- .12½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼- .13¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09½- .11½
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.85 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.87 - .89
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.80 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.82 - .87
Phenothiazin, unmodified, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. shipt.	lb.	.55 - —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.65 - .70
Phenyl chloride, dms.	lb.	.17 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solut., bots.	lb.	2.75 - 3.00
100% solut., bots.	lb.	4.40 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns.	lb.	4.00 - 5.00
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots.,	lb.	5.50 - 6.50
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.	lb.	4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots, works,	lb.	7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works	lb.	1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms.	lb.	13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms.	lb.	12.00 - 12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works	lb.	.19 - —
Phosphate rock,[1,2] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, bulk, f.o.b. car mine, c.l.	long ton.	2.00 - —

Phosphate rock, Fla., 70%-68% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	2.40 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	3.00 - —
75%-74% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	4.00 - —
77%-76% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	5.00 - —
Entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.		
finely ground 65.5%, M.P.R. 240 provisions, basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	2.75 - —
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	3.00 - —
70% basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	3.25 - —
Tenn., brown, unground, run-70%-68% b.p.l., 5% l. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	4.80 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% l. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	5.30 - —
refinery ground, same basis,	long ton.	4.50 - —
30% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	4.70 - —
31% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	4.80 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	5.00 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	5.50 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).		

THESE DAYS call for all-out effort—effort that not only does its best, but that *succeeds* in *accomplishing* its purpose.

Your need for solvents is not modified by "maybe" or "perhaps." *You've got to have them!*

We know this because of our years of experience in working closely with your business and many others similar to yours. Thus when you order Skellysolve, *we get it to you.* The present emergency strengthens our determination to do that—and keep on doing that. Phone, write, or wire. We can . . . and *we will.*

SKELLYSOLVE
***in the* OIL, PAINT *and* DRUG FIELD**

The Skellysolve line includes naphthas specially fractionated for all laboratory and industrial uses. We furnish a full line of V. M. & P. naphthas, mineral spirits, and lacquer diluents, as well as many other special hydrocarbons. Our technical staff has aided many manufacturers in developing formulas for new or improved products which have proved to be of great value. Write or wire for full information today.

SKELLYSOLVE

SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL CO.
SKELLY BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Phosphorus,[6] red amorphous, cs.	lb.	.40	- .44
tins, export	lb.	.35	- —
yellow,[6] dms.	lb.	.25	- —
cs.	lb.	.23	- .25
Oxychloride,[6] cyls.	lb.	.15	- .18
Pentoxide,[6] dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.11	- .12
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	- .14
Sesquisulphide,[6] cs.	lb.	.38	- .42
Trichloride,[6] cyls.	lb.	.15	- .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works	lb.	.35	- .40
kgs., works	lb.	.45	- .50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bags, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	- —
Pichi leaves, ogs.	lb.	.08	- .09½
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).			
Pictrotoxin, bots.	oz.	8.00	- —
Pilocarpine, hydrochloride, USP, bots., vls.	oz.	3.90	- 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vls.	oz.	3.80	- 5.15
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs.	lb.	.27	- .27½
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).			
Pinkroot, bls.	lb.	.65	- .70
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots.	lb.	16.00	- —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).			
Coaltar,[2] 100° m.p., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	19.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	22.00	- —
Hardwood, paper bgs., works.	lb.	.03½	- —
Linseed, dms.	lb.	.05	- .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).			
Pine, dms.	100 lbs.	3.25	- —
stands, 200 lbs.	stand.	6.00	- —
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).			
Pleurisy root, Southern, bls.	lb.	.12	- .13
Podophyllin, dms.	lb.	8.75	- 9.00
Pokeroot, bbls.	lb.	.10	- .11
Polyamylnaphthalene, dms., works,	lb.	.25	- —
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs.	lb.	.80	- .85
Tree bark, bgs.	lb.	1.05	- 1.10
Poppy flowers, red, bls.	lb.	.75	- .85
Domestic blue, bgs.	lb.	.64	- .67
Seed, Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.60	- .62
Indian, white, bgs.	lb.	.10	- .10½
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
cleaned, bgs.	lb.	.45	- .46
Potash abietate	lb.	.08	- —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms.	lb.	.28	- .30
cns.	lb.	.31	- .32
Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., djns.	lb.	.13	- .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.19	- .21
Bichromate,[6] bbls., cks., c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	- .10
Potash bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.			
Carbonate, calc., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾	- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.05½	- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis	lb.	.05¾	- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.14	- .20
powd., bbls., dms.	lb.	.19	- .21
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½	- —
45% basis, dms.	lb.	.03½	- .03½
tanks	lb.	.02¾	- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.03	- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis	lb.	.03½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.02¾	- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½	- .06¾
Chlorate,[3,6] cryst., kgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11	- .11¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.119	- .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.09¾	- .11¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.119	- .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse.	lb.	.18	- .20
Chloride, cryst., tech., 98% bgs., kgs.	lb.	.08	Nom.
Potash, Chromate,[6] bgs.	lb.	.24	- .28
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms.,	lb.	.33½	- .38½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.			
Cyanide, dms., works.	lb.	.55	- —
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.34	- .40
Glycerophosphate, 75%, sol., cns., cbys.	lb.	1.65	- 1.77
dms., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.50	- —
100 lbs.	lb.	1.60	- —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.	lb.	1.65	- 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.	lb.	.34	- .36
Hypophosphite, cns.	lb.	.72	- .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	3.46	- —
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.35	- —
Iodide, bots. or cns.	lb.	1.44	- 1.48
dms.	lb.	1.35	- 1.38
Manure salt, dom.,[6] 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M.,	unit-ton.	.20	- —
22% K_2O, seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 1944, 12%.			
25% K_2O, same basis	unit-ton.	.21	- —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls.	lb.	.19	- .21
powd., bbls.	lb.	.25	- —
Muriate, dom.,[6] 60-62-63%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports	unit-ton.	.53½	- —
Seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 1944, 12%.			
granular, 50-52, K_2O.	unit-ton.	.56	- —
Russian,[6] offered from consignments afloat, subject to safe arrivals.	unit-ton.	.53½	- —
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal., 5c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.			
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).			
Oxalate, neutral, pure gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.37	- .50
fine gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.28	- .31
Perchlorate,[6] kgs., works.	lb.	.09¾	- .11
Potash permanganate, tech., dms., works.	lb.	.19¾	- .20¼
USP, dms., works.	lb.	.20½	- .21
Prussiate, red, bbls., dms.	lb.	.50	- .53
Yellow, bbls.	lb.	.16	- .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.18	- —
Silicate, alkaline, lumps, bgs., works.	lb.	.07	- —
glass, bgs., c.l.	ton.	290.00	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	15.25	- —
solution, 20° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.25	- —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works.	100 lbs.	5.00	- —
1-4, works.	100 lbs.	5.50	- —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.75	- —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works.	100 lbs.	5.50	- —
1-4, works.	100 lbs.	6.00	- —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.75	- —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works.	100 lbs.	6.50	- —
1-4, works.	100 lbs.	7.00	- —
Sulphate, NF, powd., bbls.	lb.	.15	- .21
Prices on granular 4c. higher.			
tech., dom., bulk,[6] basis, 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports.	ton.	36.25	- —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms.	lb.	.70	- .78
Xanthate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.12	- —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works.	oz.	14.20	-14.90
Potash-magnesia, sulphate, bulk,[6] min., 40%, K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports.	ton.	26.00	- —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms., works.	lb.	.40	- .43
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms.	lb.	.45	- .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.	lb.	.11	- .12
Berries, bgs.	lb.	.23	- .25
Prince's pine herb, bls.	lb.	.35	- .40
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	8.00	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	8.25	- 8.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3.	gal.	.03¾	- —
Propyleneglycol, dms.	lb.	.21	- —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).			
Pulsatilla, bls.	lb.	.68	- .69
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots,	lb.	.03¾	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.03¾	- .04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.03¾	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.03¾	- .04¼
Chl., ton lots.	lb.	.04½	- —
Pumice stone packed in barrels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.			
Pumpkin seed, bgs.	lb.	.12	- .13
Purple lake (see Red).			
Putty, com'l, dms.	100 lbs.	3.15	- —
linseed oil, raw, dms.	100 lbs.	5.00	- —
refined, dms.	100 lbs.	5.50	- —
standard, dms.	100 lbs.	4.20	- —
Pyrethrum[6] concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd.,	gal.	5.75	- —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd.	gal.	8.53	- —
flowers,[6] coarse-grd. (g.f.p.), 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., frt. lld.	lb.	.27	- .28
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls.,	lb.	.29	- —
1.3 pyrethrins, frt. alld.,	bbls.	.39	- —
powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.23	- —
Ppridin,[6] denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald.	gal.	1.55	- 1.68
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis.	lb.	.45½	- .46
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports,	long ton.	8.00	-10.00
Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins.	lb.	2.25	- 2.40
resublimed, fib. dms., tins.	lb.	3.50	- —
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., pap. bgs., mines.	ton.	10.00	- —
325 mesh, same basis.	ton.	13.00	- —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.	ton.	8.00	- —
325 mesh, same basis.	ton.	11.00	- —
Pyroxylin scarp, amber, cs., works.	lb.	.12	- —
black, cs., works.	lb.	.10	- —
China, white, ivory, cs., wks.	lb.	.13	- —
dense, white, cs., works.	lb.	.10	- —
gray, cs., works.	lb.	.08	- —
mixed, mottles, opaques, cs., works.	lb.	.04	- —
translucent pastels, cs., works,	lb.	.10	- —
transparent, cs., works.	lb.	.20	- —
colors, cs., works.	lb.	.12	- —
shavings, amber, cs., works.	lb.	.16	- —
colors, mixed, cs., works.	lb.	.10	- —
white, cs., works.	lb.	.13	- —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.	lb.	.06	- .08
Quebracho extract,[6] solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight $12; insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $21.60; WSA insurance $3.75	per ton.	.04¾	- —
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.05½	- —
dissolved, 65% tan., bbls., works.	lb.	.04½	- —
tanks, works.	lb.	.04	- —
Quebracho extract, solid, ground, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.08½	- —
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.09	- —
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs.	lb.	.12	- .13
Root, bgs.	lb.	.10	- .14
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.26	- —
extract, bbls., No. 1.	lb.	.10	- —
No. 2.	lb.	.09½	- —
No. 3.	lb.	.09	- —
solid, bxs.	lb.	.18½	- —
Quicksilver,[1,5] flasks (76 lbs. net), spot.	flask.	195.00	-197.00
f.o.b. shipment point, Cal., Ore., Wash., Idaho, Utah, Nev., and Ariz.	flask.	191.00	- —
Tex. and Ark.	flask.	193.00	- —
Quicksilver freight, $4.28 per flask to N.Y.; dealers' commission, 2%; brokers, 1%.			
Quince seed, bgs.	lb.	1.30	- 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns.	oz.	1.08	+ .12½*
powd., precip., cns.	oz.	1.01	+ .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns.	oz.	.71	+ .13½
Quinine,[6] NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.84	+ .13½*
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.05	+ .13½
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.05	+ .13½
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.07	+ .13½
Bisulphite, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.69	+ .13½
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.78	+ .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs.	oz.	.86	+ .13½

* Surchare of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

MORALE . . . *in Bags*

Morale among fighting men depends upon full mess kits, and Uncle Sam spares no effort to see that his warriors on land and sea are the best fed in the world.

Getting this all important food to the men on our far-flung fronts in a sound, wholesome condition is just as important as "keeping their powder dry." It's a task that calls for wide experience and know-how...a task the bag industry has taken in its stride.

In the 22 Bemis mills and factories more than 8,000 employees have made millions of bags to protect and transport food over land and sea, from farm and factory to fighting men. We like to think this our contribution to morale for Victory. In addition to this important work, we still find time to supply industry and agriculture with bags for other war materials and essential civilian goods.

Chemical Industry Cuts Costs and Reduces Losses With Bemis Multiwall Paper Bags

Bemis Multiwall Paper Bags for chemicals are economical, one-trip containers that guard against moisture and thus reduce caking and loss of quality. Their extra multiple strength maintains output by minimizing breakage on production lines. Bemis patented self-forming gussets speed filling and closing. Brilliant Bemis printing makes brands stand out.

Let us work with you in supplying bags for your war or civilian production. From the bags themselves to their filling, closing, shipping and storing, our staff of experts can help you. If you have a packaging problem . . . present or future . . . let's talk it over.

BEMIS BAGS

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.

Peoria, Ill. • East Pepperell, Mass. • Mobile, Ala. San Francisco, Calif. • Wilmington, Calif. • St. Helens, Ore.

Baltimore • Boston • Brooklyn • Buffalo • Charlotte • Chicago • Denver • Detroit • Houston • Indianapolis • Kansas City • Los Angeles • Louisville • Memphis • Minneapolis • New Orleans • New York City • Norfolk • Oklahoma City • Omaha • St. Louis • Salina • Salt Lake City • Seattle • Wichita

BETTER BAGS FOR 85 YEARS

Among the bags produced for war service by Bemis are Multiwall Paper Bags slipped over cloth bags for foods to be shipped overseas. These packages are especially designed so they can be tossed into the water and carried ashore without damage to contents.

Quinine, ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.00 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .76 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .81 + .13½
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs...oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hyposulphite, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .63 + .13½
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs...oz. .99 + .13½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....ozs. 1.03 + .13½

[8] Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[8] USP, cns..oz. .81 + .13½[8]
Surcharge; see note under Quinine.

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Rapeseed,[1] Argentine, bgs....lb. No stocks
dom., dwarf, Essex, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. .90 - .97
Red, alizarin lake,[2] bbls., dwd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast; prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls. E. Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .90 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Selenide, dark, bbls., works, lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs., works..lb. 4.80 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, red).
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., wks..lb. .85 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis. lb. .07¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works, lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Litho toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .80 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works....lb. .25 - .28
Litholrubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
cadmium, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis....lb. 1.20 - —
Red, maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb higher.
Mercury oxide,[8] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 3.09 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.11 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa. works..lb. .62 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., bbls..... " 09¾- —
reduced, 85%, copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis..lb. .09¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .08½- .906
Para,[2] toner concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple, lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works, lb. .55 - —
Lake, alizarin, kgs., works lb. .35 - —
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04¾- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
M.N.P.T. maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works..lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Red precipitate,[8] NF, powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs..lb. 3.26 - —
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls., lb. .35 - —
Resorcinal,[8] tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - .75
USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.35
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.40
Riboflavin,[8] bots., 100 grams.kilo.430.00 - —
5-50 grams.....gram. .46 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .42½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .40 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .10¼- .10¾
Spanish, bls.....lb. .14½- .16

Rosin, gum:—
B, dms.....100 lbs. 3.82 - —
D, dms.....100 lbs. 4.28 - —
E, dms.....100 lbs. 4.75 - —
F, dms.....100 lbs. 4.79 - —
G, dms.....100 lbs. 4.79 - —
H, dms.....100 lbs. 4.79 - —
I, dms.....100 lbs. 4.79 - —
K, dms.....100 lbs. 4.90 - —
M, dms.....100 lbs. 4.95 - —
N, dms.....100 lbs. 5.04 - —
W.G., dms.....100 lbs. 6.15 - —
W.W., dms.....100 lbs. 6.40 - —
X, dms.....100 lbs. 6.40 - —
Wood, F.F., dms.....100 lbs. 3.64 - 3.96
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines..ton. 25.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 37.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50

S

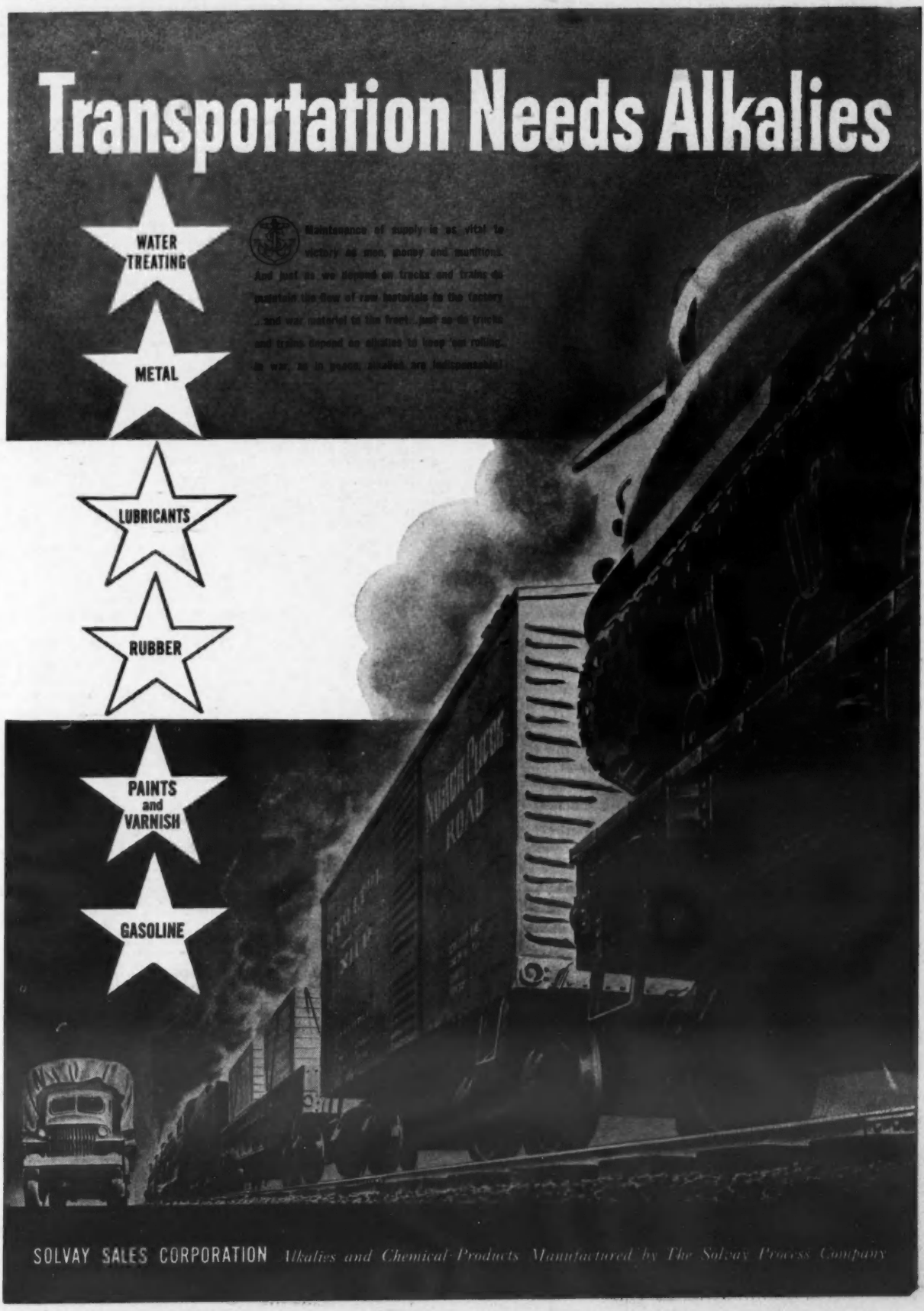
Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .29 - .31
Saccharin,[1] soda (soluble), dms., makers, primary distrib., 1,000 lbs. up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .54 - .55
Spanish, tins.....lb. 27.50 - 28.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Sage,[1] Cyprus, good, bls.....lb. .27 - .27½
fair, bls., lb.....lb. .24½- .25
Spanish, bls.....lb. .27½- .28
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .92 - .93
powder, 10c. per lb. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton. 14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton. 17.00 - 18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton. 15.70 - —
l.c.l.....ton. 19.40 - 21.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.ton. 15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 tons..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.... 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, crys.. cns.....kilo. 210.00 - 220.00
Saponin, No. 1 cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2 cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls..lb. .25 - .30
Honduras, bls.....lb. .50 - .60
Mexican, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Savory, dom., Calif., bls.....lb. .90 - .93
Spanish, bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Phila., bls.....lb. .72 - .74
Saw palmetto berries, bgs....lb. .09 - .14
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.25 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .07 - .09
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. No stocks
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34½- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¾- —
Selenium, pwd., cs., 100 lbs..lb. 1.75 - —
cns., 10 lbs.....lb. 1.85 - —
Senega root, spot, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Senna, Alex., half leaf, bls...lb. .22 - .28
siftings, bgs.....lb. .22 - .24
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
2, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
3, bls.....lb. .10 - .10½
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .13 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. .80 - .82
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs..lb. .13½- .14
Indian, hulled, sterile, bgs..lb. .14¾- .15¼
natural, bgs.....lb. .11 Nom.
Shellac,[1,6] bonedry, bbls., 1,500 lbs..lb. .42½- —
Boston.....lb. .43½- —
Chicago.....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500 lbs.....lb. .43¾- —
Boston.....lb. .49½- —
Chicago.....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .52 - —

Bonedry shellac, sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb., (2), bbls., 1c. more: (3) kgs., 3c. more.

D.C., U.S.O., Diamond I, bgs., lots of 100..lb. .4660- —
Garnet, bgs. lots of 100.....lb. .3890- —
Superfine, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3660- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3960- —
T.N., bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3550- —
Chicago, lots of 100. ....lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3805- —

Shellac in cs. 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.

Shortening, trcs.....100 lbs. 16.50 - 17.00
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works. ton. 17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 19.00 - 20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 30.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 35.00 - 38.00


Transportation Needs Alkalies
WATER TREATING
METAL
LUBRICANTS
RUBBER
PAINTS and VARNISH
GASOLINE
Maintenance of supply is as vital to victory as men, guns and munitions. And just as we depend on trucks and trains to maintain the flow of raw materials to the factory . . . and war material to the front . . . just so do trucks and trains depend on alkalies to keep war rolling. In war, as in peace, alkalies are indispensable!
SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company

Silica, amorph., wet-grd., 96-98% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., 55 gals., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
10 gals., works.....lb. .27 - —
Silver, bullion.....oz. .44%- —
govt. purchase, dom.....oz. .7111- —
govt. purchase,[5] foreign.s..oz. .44%- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 41½- —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.....oz. .32%- —
Nucleinate, bots., dms.....oz. .308 - .358
Proteinate, bots., dms.....oz. .288 - .333
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .60 - .67
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .75 - .80
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .05 - .06
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .40 - .42
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .11¾- .12¾
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
imp., bbls.....lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .17 - .18
Soda acetate, anhyd., bbls., dlvd. lb. .08½- .10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05½- .06
N. F. VII, bbls., dlvd...lb. .09½- .10
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dealers, works....lb. .09 - .10
Soda, arsenite, gray, ¼c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif'z.
Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.... 100 lbs. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south. bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31° Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Mo., N.H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 93°, Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N.C., S.C., Tenn., and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31° (3) Ark. W. of 93° Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N.D., Okla., S.D., Tex. W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .42
USP, dms., 2 tons or more..lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .53
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, powd., bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.76 - —
Bichromate,[6] spot, bbls., cks., c.l., works...lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- .07¾
Soda bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E...lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32°, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
44°, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .27 - .30
fiber, dms., works, 100 lbs. lb. .28 - .31
Cacodylate, 5-lb. bots., works. lb.17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated soda sal.)
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd.... 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 6.70
Soda caustic, liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works.... 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,[6] dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Chromate,[2,6] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- .09¼
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. lower.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms. .....lb. .19¼- .23½
USP gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms. .....lb. .24 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms. .....lb. .24¼- .29½
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 32-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10¼
anhy., dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., wdrks.....lb. .08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.65
powdered, 5c. higher.
solution, cbys., cns.....lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld., lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .24½- .26
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.95
Soda hyposulphite in bbls., 20c. higher; in dms., 50c. higher.
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.45
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.30
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse..ton.38.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis.. ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons... 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West Coast ports..... 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., wks..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .10 - .11
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works..f.....lb. .15¼- —
Pentachlorophenate, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16¼
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - —
kgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. 2c. off Minn. Min..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate,[6] dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
USP, bbls., dms., works..lb. .06 - .10
dried, bbls., dms., works. lb. .11½- .12
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic,[6] anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
cryst., bgs., l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 3.45 - —
kgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Soda phosphate in bbls. is 20c. higher.
Picramate, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., contracts, works..lb. .09¾- .10¼
spot .....lb. .10¾- —
bbls., contract, works....lb. .10 - .10¼
spot .....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[6] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.10
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.60
bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.30
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.60
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs. .....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
Silicate, 40° turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.13.00 - —
42°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —
Soda silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07 - .12
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E...lb. .82½- .86½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls...lb. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or more, wirks... 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works. 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., pcus..lb. .10 - .10½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., works... 100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls., same basis....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .23 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 28% basis 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .08
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, stand cont. (125-250 lbs.).lb. .19 - .22
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks..gal. tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha. gal. .27 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha. gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol,[6] com'l, dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
Soybean meal,[1] 41%, Decatur, bulk, c.l., ton.45.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000-60,000 lbs., works..lb. .19 - —
100-40,000 lbs., works...lb. .19¼- .19½
less than 100 lbs., works, lb. .23 - —
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..os. 2.25 - 2.75
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squawvine leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Squill, red, powd.....lb. .85 - .88
White, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - .19
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. .43 - .60
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .17 - .18
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 3.46 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 3.56 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs.....lb. .09½- .10¼
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .06 - —
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .52 - .54
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila..lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .37½- —
Salicylate, bbls., kgs.....lb 1.10 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.13 - —
Sulphate, nat., 92% min., air-floated, 300 mesh, c.l., works..ton.52.00 - —
l.c.l. works.....ton.54.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, works, frt. alld., lb. 2.50 - 2.63
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 -37.00
Strophanthus seed, Komba, bgs.. lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .60 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .83 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .89 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs..os. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, 100 ozs.....oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, 100 ozs.....oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .88 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .83 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)
Sulphadiazin, 100-lb. dms.....lb.11.50 - —
Sulphaguanidin, cryst., dms.....lb. 5.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, bots.....lb. 1.35 - —
lb. dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins. lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiazole, dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.90 - 4.00
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulphathiazole.
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, bgs., c.l., works. l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
bulk, mines, contracts..... long ton.16.00 - —
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
USP, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur in bbls., 35c. higher.
rock, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Sulphur chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works....lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, cyls., works..lb. .07 - .08
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works.lb. .13 - .21
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .06½- —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac berries, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .06 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs. lb. .16½- .17
medium, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16
poultry, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., bulk, production points, Balto..unit-ton. .64 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .50 - .58
22%, a.p.a., bulk, prod. points, others..unit-ton. .55 - .84
delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 68½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $3.03 per ton.
Superphosphate,[4] gran., zc. per unit-ton higher than pulverized; guaranteed 18%, 19% or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.
triple, 40% and more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida..unit-ton. .62 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .65 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .74 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.

T

Talc, grd., dom., aluminum-flake type, bgs., c.l., works. ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., works..... ton.17.50 -43.00
N.Y., fibrous, coarse, off-color, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
fine, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 -18.00
98-99.5%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.15.25 -19.25
99.85-99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works. ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
imp., Canad., bgs., c.l....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,3] edible, tanks.....lb. .09¾- —
inedible, extra, lauss.....lb. .06¾- —
special, loose.....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 35% (34% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l...lb. .06¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l.lb. .07¾- —
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., 1c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls.....lb. .19 - .12
kegs .....keg. 7.45 - —
Tankage, animal, feed, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Tapioca flour,[1,3] Brazil, bgs...lb. .07¼- —
Java, bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
Tar acid oil,[2,6] 10%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .27½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .29½- —
25%, dms., c.l., works....gal. .30 - .31½
l.c.l., works.....gal. .32 - .33½
Pine, retort, dms., East....gal. .30 - .33
tanks, East.....gal. .34½- —
Tara, powd.....ton.145.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47¾- .48
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls.....lb. .52¾- .53
Terpin hydrate, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, dms.....lb. .35 - .50
alpha (see A).
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.05
Terpinylglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., wks.lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachlorethylene, N.F., VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works....lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetralin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., works..lb.12.50 - —
Theobromine,[1,6] makers, primary distrib., dms., 25-lb. lots..lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride,[6] bots., dms., 100 grams..kilo.265.00 - —
bots., 5-50 grams.....gram. .29½- —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works....lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] California, French-type, bls..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Morocco, bls.....lb. .21 Nom.
Spanish, bls.....lb. .23½- .24
golden, bls.....lb. .23½- .24
French type, bls.....lb. .24½- .25
Thymol, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.88 - 4.19
dms. .....lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Tikitiki (see Rice bran).
Timbo root,[3,6] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
Crystals, bbls., bgs.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,6] Straits.....lb. .52 - —
Oxide, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[1] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .15¼- —
smaller lots, dlvd....lb. .15¼- .15¾
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E...lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd....lb. .17 - .17¼
plain bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one delivery, dlvd..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd....lb. .15 - .15¼
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00

Titanium pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 -	—
calcium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.05½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾-	—
calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾-	—
magnesium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 -	—
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst., ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse.			
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55-gal.	lb.	.57 -	—
smaller pkgs. works	lb.	.65 -	1.25
technical, 55-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.32 -	—
smaller pkgs., works	lb.	.40 -	1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.	lb.	.80 -	.83
Toluene (see Toluol).			
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs.	lb.	.96 -	—
mixed, dms.	lb.	.26 -	—
Toluol[3] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., return.	gal.	.33 -	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.28 -	—
West, Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.28 -	—
1° nitration, dms., return.	gal.	.34½-	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.29½-	—
West, Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.29½-	—
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls.	lb.	.90 -	.95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks.	lb.	2.50 -	2.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.	lb.	.80 -	.85
Totaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100 ozs.	oz.	.30 -	—
smaller lots.	oz.	.33 -	.36
Triacetin, dms.	lb.	.34 -	—
Triamyl borate, dms., works	lb.	.33 -	—
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.98 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	1.01 -	—
Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. dms.	lb.	.29 -	.31
smaller pkgs.	lb.	.34 -	.40
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.47 -	—
cns., works.	lb.	.51 -	—
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.78 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.81 -	—
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.06½-	—
tanks	lb.	.07½-	—
Trichloroethylene,[2] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone 1.	lb.	.08 -	—
Zone 2, same basis.	lb.	.08½-	—
Zone 3, same basis.	lb.	.09 -	—
Zone 4, ex whse.	lb.	.09 -	—
Trichloroethylene l.c.l. prices, ½c. higher. Zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.J., N. Y., N.C., Ohio, Pa., R.I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K.C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.			
Tricresyl phosphate,[6] CP, cns., works.	lb.	.43½-	.54½
dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.37½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.40½-	—
tech., cns., works.	lb.	.28½-	.45½
dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.35 -	.51
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25½-	.51½
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.24 -	.30
Triethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.19 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18 -	—
Triethyl phosphate, cns.	lb.	.46 -	—
Triethylamine, dms., works	lb.	1.16 -	—
Triethylenglycol[6] dms.	lb.	.26 -	—
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.85 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.90 -	—
Triphenyl phosphate,[2] bbls.	lb.	.31 -	.32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	21.50 -	—
double grd., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	17.50 -	—
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	16.00 -	—
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).			
Tuba root,[3,4] (see Derris root).			
Tungsten metal, powd.,[2] 99-99.7%, dms., works.	lb.	2.60 -	5.40
Oxide, kgs.	lb.	No prices	
Turmeric root, Aleppey, bgs.	lb.	.12	Nom.
Madras, bgs.	lb.	.12	Nom.
Turpentine, gum, dms.	gal.	.88½-	.91½
wood, d.d., dms., East.	gal.	.65 -	.70
tanks	gal.	.60 -	—
steam-dist., dms.	gal.	.77 -	.80
tanks	gal.	.72 -	—

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root). True (see Aletris root).			
Uranium oxide, black, bgs.	lb.	2.55 -	—
yellow, kgs.	lb.	1.65 -	—
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts.	ton.	75.00 -	—
l.c.l., ship. pts.	ton.	77.50 -	85.00
import, pure, cs.	lb.	.12 -	—
Fertilizer comp., basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports.	ton.	57.40 -	—
Urea-ammonia liquor, 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports.	ton.	121.58 -	—
37% N. (insoluble), same basis.	ton.	127.00 -	—
Uva ursi leaves, bls.	lb.	.22 -	.23

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bls.	lb.	1.20 -	1.25
Eastern, bls.	lb.	.92 -	.93
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s.	ton.	No prices	
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.	ton.	No prices	
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works.	lb.	7.60 -	—
tech., dms., works.	lb.	1.10 -	—
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins.	lb.	8.00 -	8.50
Java, tins.	lb.	No stocks	
Mexican, cuts, tins.	lb.	8.25 -	8.75
whole, tins.	lb.	8.00 -	8.50
Tahiti, white label, tins.	lb.	3.75 -	4.00
yellow label, tins.	lb.	3.50 -	3.75
West Indian, tins.	lb.	8.00 -	8.50
Vanillin,[1] makers, primary distrib., tins, ex eugenol, 25 lbs. or more	lb.	2.60 -	—
smaller lots.	lb.	2.65 -	2.75
ex guaiacol or lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more	lb.	2.35 -	—
smaller lots.	lb.	2.40 -	2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns.	lb.	.24 -	.25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.	lb.	.22 -	.23
Vinyl acetate,[6] cbys., wks.	lb.	.25 -	—
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16 -	—
smaller pkgs., works	lb.	.25 -	—
Ether, 75 c.c.	bot.	1.30 -	—
50 c.c.	bot.	.73½-	—
25 c.c.	bot.	.45½-	—
Vinylpyridin, ref., dms., works	lb.	1.50 -	—
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol).	mil units.	.16 -	.20

W

Wahoo, root bark, bls.	lb.	.45 -	.46
Tree bark, bls.	lb.	.28 -	.30
Wattlebark, E. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11; insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $11.70; WSA insurance $2.75 per ton.	ton.	46.00 -	—
So. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11; insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $11.05; WSA insurance $3 per ton.	ton.	46.00 -	48.50
Extract, liquid, bbls.	lb.	.05¾-	—
tanks	lb.	.05¼-	—
solid, bgs., based on freight $20; insurance $2.50 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $16.90; WSA insurance $8.75 per ton.	lb.	.04475-	.0460
Wax, amorphous, 160°-165° m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, yr. cont., group 3, works.	lb.	.14¼-	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.14½-	.15¼
Wax, amorphous, 160°-165° m.p., black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis.	lb.	.12¾-	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.13 -	.13¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis.	lb.	.24¾-	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.25 -	.25¾
180°-185° m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis.	lb.	.16¼-	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.16½-	.17¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis.	lb.	.14¾-	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.15 -	.15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis.	lb.	.28¾-	—
Bayberry, bgs.	lb.	.25 -	.26
Bees,[1] bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton.	lb.	.58 -	—
discs or cakes, bgs., ton.	lb.	.60 -	—
ctns., ton	lb.	.61 -	.63
slabs, bgs., ton	lb.	.57 -	—
yellow, crude, Afr., bgs., ton.	lb.	.37½-	—
Cent. or So. Amer., sun-bleachable, bgs., ton.	lb.	.44½-	—
unbleachable, bgs., ton.	lb.	.41½-	—
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton.	lb.	.58½-	—
discs, bgs., ton	lb.	.55½-	—
ctns., ton	lb.	.56½-	.58½
rounds or squares, bgs., ton.	lb.	.57½-	—
ctns., ton	lb.	.58½-	.60½
slabs, bgs., ton	lb.	.52½-	—
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton.	lb.	.38 -	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.39 -	.48
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.			
refined, bgs., ton	lb.	.44 -	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.45 -	.54
Carnauba,[1] chalky No. 3, bgs., ton.	lb.	.71¼-	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.72¾-	.81¼
Wax, carnauba, North Country No. 2, bgs., ton.	lb.	.75¾-	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.76¾-	.85¾
No. 3, bgs., ton.	lb.	.73½-	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.74½-	.83½
refined, bgs., ton	lb.	.76¾-	.80
smaller lots.	lb.	.77¾-	.90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton.	lb.	.83½-	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.84½-	.93¾
No. 2, bgs., tons.	lb.	.81¼-	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.82¼-	.91¼
No. 3, bgs., ton.	lb.	.79 -	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.80 -	.89
powdered (same differentials as candelilla).			
Ceresin, dom., 138-140 m.p., bgs., ton.	lb.	.13½-	.14
jobbing lots.	lb.	.14½-	.16
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb.	lb.	.15½-	.16
jobbing lots.	lb.	.16½-	.17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb.	lb.	.16½-	.17
jobbing lots.	lb.	.17½-	.18
Japan, cs.	lb.	No stocks	
Montan, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton.	lb.	.49½-	.51¾
smaller lots.	lb.	.50½-	.61¾
powdered (same differentials as candelilla)			
refined, bgs., ton.	lb.	.62 -	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.63 -	.72
Paraffin (see under P).			
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.	lb.	.26 -	.27
cakes, cs.	lb.	.27 -	.28
White lead (see Lead, white).			
White pine bark, natural, bls., rossed, bls.	lb.	.04 -	.07½
	lb.	.07 -	.10
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	2.84 -	—
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l.	ton.	18.00	-22.00
l.c.l.	ton.	20.00	-24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l.	ton.	21.00	-25.00
l.c.l.	ton.	25.00	-29.00

—Continued on page 37

SOLVED

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Is It a Policy

Those who are charging that the governmental price-control policy is unworkable are quite naive. Not that they are wrong in their asseveration of impracticability; but because they regard the hodge-podge of political expediency as a policy. Well—maybe it is a policy. Semantics plays some peculiar tricks with the meaning of common words.

Anyhow, there is no price-control worth speaking of. Even where dollars-and-cents ceilings have been erected the plaster and lath have fallen off in many places, opening affairs to the altitudinous sky. OPA looks with favor on petitions for higher ceilings; finds a variety of justifying factors in the matters which it cannot control if it would and which contribute immensely to the costs of those over whom the erection of ceilings has been undertaken.

Wages have been raised by one means or another. They are a big cost item. Loss of experienced workmen in the draft to arms or the pull to better pay has reduced production rates. That is a strong booster of costs. Materials once available in first-hand quantities at first-hand prices must now be taken where they can be got—a handful at a time—at a "retail" price. This obviously increases costs.

So, higher ceilings are necessary if production is to be maintained. A democracy, it is said, cannot order its farmers or its workers or its factories to do their wartime job at firmly fixed wartime rates of pay. That, of course, is the political theory of democracy whose majority rule is desired by at least two factions which need the votes. So farmers must be bought by subsidies, and laborers must be given higher pay. These two economic forces hoist the ceiling of the factory. And the whole mess or muss starts all over again.

You just can't put a ceiling on any structure and expect it to stay at a given height no matter how high the walls are jacked. There can be no price-control by sitting on the roof of the price structure telling those whose compensation is the measure of the walls to jack them up here and there and everywhere. Maybe that is a policy, but in practice and in cost it is nothing more, nothing less than politics. Ask the director of the Office of Economic Stabilization.

It is said in defense of the subsidy expediency and inequity of price-control that subsidies have been utilized by every nation at war to hold down living costs. There is a fair measure of truth in that generality. But, no other nation is buying its own citizens at anything like the price the United States is paying to have plain duties done. Of course, no other nation has such a high standard of living costs!

—O-P-D—

Of Such Is Change Bred

Anybody in need of a "horrible example" of the politics, which is not a policy, of price-control need but turn to the latest armistice in the coalminers' strike. If there was ever a flagrant case of bribing men to do their plain duty, there it is. If more need there was for men under arms in the far parts of the world to vow to come home with vengeance in their hearts, it is fully supplied by that sell-out to a "hell of a kind of buddies" who defied the order of the President, issued in line of duty.

The blame for this evil-smelling bribery is three-legged. Business management cannot escape the onus of permitting the creative conditions to arise and persist. Labor must take the blame for taking base advantage of a vital national need. Government has the greatest share of fault in that it has not been honest in its purpose—or pretext—of price-control. And that fault is not wholly, or even mostly, bureaucratic. It lies heavily with the elected representatives of the people in the Congress which bowed in fear of the labor and the farmer vote.

If the warriors of this nation come back pledged to replace its oligarchic paternalism with a government more to their idea of what is fit, their purpose cannot be surprising.

—O-P-D—

Prepare to Confer

President Roosevelt has inaugurated a series of meetings with business leaders for discussion of correlation and cooperation between government and business in dealing with the preparation for and handling of the readjustments which postwar problems will entail. It goes without saying that the military demobilization and industrial remobilization which will be involved in those readjustments are problems of unprecedented magnitude. It is most devoutly to be hoped that they will be approached without regard for what may to some appear to be precedents. They will be new problems; they must have new handling.

The most essential newness in the approach to and handling of the problems of postwar readjustments must be in the relations of government and business. The two must be a perfectly working team if the job is to be done without serious damage to both—neither one can be damaged alone, in spite of what those may think who seek advantage in all things. Government and business never have been broken to double harness. They must be.

So, one of the big items in the preparing for postwar necessities and obligations is the training of government and business to stand, hitch, and pull together without nipping of necks or kicking of hocks or other manifestations of mental incompatibility. It is not a question of who is going to train whom and how. That attitude will wreck the best of intentions. Unfortunately it will not easily be avoided, because it is characteristic of both parties.

Businessmen must meet with the President and with those who are advising him or are to advise him in postwar matters. Business must most carefully select its representatives in these conferences. It must instruct them to much better eventual effect than is customary in similar consultations or in those with labor. The long view and the broad view must prevail.

It is most imperatively necessary that business carry to its conferences with government an adequate, practicable, equitable program of postwar readjustment of men, materials, money, and manufacturing.

—O-P-D—

Cutting Living Costs

Everybody breathe easier; emit pleasant sighs of relief; exclaim joyously—a large, heavy rock has been rolled in the path of inflation. The cost of living is going down. OWI, speaking for OPA, tells about it. Hear ye:—

As a further step in the program to push the cost of living back to levels of September 15, 1942, the Office of Price Administration today announced an action which will reduce the retail price of peanut butter by 6½ to 7 cents a pound.

What matters it that the officially compiled cost of living index stands something like 5 percent above the September 15, 1942, level; the item of food is up 8.5 percent? Peanut butter is to be cheaper. Rejoice!

Something may be wrong with that officially selected September 15, 1942, basis of normality (?) in the cost of living. The cost of food went up—was pushed up—47 percent between August 15, 1939, and September 15, 1943. The price of peanut butter was about doubled. The price of clothing is recorded up 31.1 percent over those four years. Everybody knows that a one-pants suit of clothes costs more than a two-pantser did a couple of years ago before the extra was lopped off. The index says rents in large cities have been boosted but 3.5 percent since August, 1939. May be; may be! But, peanut butter is to be reduced to its September, 1942, level—a cut of about 8 percent. And think what a dent that will put in the cost of living!

Eggs are away up in price. The butter ceiling is high. Farm products are up almost 9 percent from a year ago. Coal and oil are costly—when you can get them. But, the Department of Agriculture is telling how peanut butter can be used to replace butter—if vitamin B will do as well as vitamin A—that peanut butter is a fine cooking fat, makes excellent cupcakes and drop cookies. So, there may be some cheapening of living by the reducing of the price of peanut butter—it's good stuff anyhow.

Whoa! Wait a minute. Here it is told how that price is going to be reduced. You guess it. Right-oh—by the payment of a CCC subsidy of 4½ cents a pound at the processor level. Now, who's going to provide the money for that? Let joy be reconfined, all ye who pay Federal taxes!

PRODUCTION

As is the case with many manufacturers of all types the present emergency has resulted in a host of new problems for our various Production Departments. It goes without saying that the needs of our Government come first, and all of our productive efforts are now designed towards satisfying these requirements as rapidly as they arise.

Production of those items necessary for the war effort has been increased to a very great degree in some cases and with all possible speed, while that of others of less essential nature has been drastically curtailed or ceased entirely. As a result, frequent changes in production schedules have been necessary, often on short notice, and equipment designed for one purpose has often been utilized for a wholly different type of product.

It is to the credit of our Production Departments that answers have promptly been found to these many new problems, and the increasing requirements of the War Effort filled without delay.

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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS · ESTABLISHED 1849

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ETHYL ETHER U. S. P.

Aluminum Chloride
Aniline Salt
Bicarbonate of Soda
Caffeine U.S.P. Alkaloid
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MURIATIC ACID

C.P. OR COMMERCIAL GRADE

★

SALT CAKE

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BAY CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.

NEW ORLEANS, 9, LA.

Heavy Chemicals

Unfavorable Supply Situation Limits Additiinal Chemical Sales —Soda Metasilicate Slated for Allocation

Actual buying of chemicals was not on a very broad scale last week. There was no doubt that the tight supply situation for many major items had a restricting influence on the tonnage booked. Producers were taxed with standing orders and in several instances were behind shipping schedules. Scarcity of manpower has made it difficult to maintain output at peak levels. Meanwhile, there are no excessive accumulations. While stocks were scarce a month ago, the present shortage appeared even more pronounced.

Soda metasilicate has been slated for allocation after December 1. Export restrictions were eased for epsom salt, glaubers salt and sodium sulphide for shipment to all Latin American countries with the exception of Argentine. The shortage of soda silicofluoride has forced that market into a nominal position. Most all of the elementary phosphorus has been channeled to war production industries.

Nineteen wholesalers of industrial chemicals, reporting to the Department of Commerce showed sales amounting to $1,343,000 in September. This is a decrease of 2 percent from the preceding month's total and a drop of 1 percent from September, 1942. Their inventories were cut 4 percent over the month and were 2 percent smaller than a year before.

WPB has issued General Preference Order M-43, as amended, relaxing restrictions on the tin content of solders where it has been found that higher tin content is necessary. Previously, this higher content could be used only upon the granting of appeal. But under the amended order, specific provisions permit higher tin content, in some cases above 21 percent for some solders, thus reducing paper work.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 89.5 in the week ended October 30, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 86.5 in the previous week and 92.9 percent a year ago.

Offerings of chemicals listed in some of our market reports are being made by the Regional Redistribution Division of the WPB, Empire State Building, New York City. Sales will be made in accordance with WPB regulations governing excess and idle inventories.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
170.6	170.6	170.6	170.2

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Calcium Carbide.—Ceiling prices for Defense Supplies Corporation sales were reduced by OPA to levels approximating prices charged by commercial sellers. The new prices, established for grades and classes of purchaser, range from a price for generator grades of $50.00 a ton f.o.b. producing point for chemical plants purchasing allocated car lot quantities in 5-ton bulk containers at a rate of more than 50 tons a month, to $95.00 a ton delivered to industrial customers in cities where DSC warehouses the chemical.

Calcium Chloride.—Buying conditions continued tight. Demand exceeded the producing level and manufacturers were using every effort to catch up with contracts. Meanwhile, the supply available for immediate or prompt shipments was definitely short.

Carbon Tetrachloride.—Heavy drains on production for government requirements have kept the civilian supply at a relatively low level. The market was decidedly short of stocks at the close. In some selling quarters, it was estimated that approximately 100 tons reached the market for civilian use during October.

Copper Sulphate.—Steady production continued to build up reserves for future agricultural requirements, regardless of a moderate drain for export consumption and domestic use. An early buying movement is anticipated for insecticide and fungicide purposes as a protection against bottlenecks arising from manpower shortage, transportation and the container problem. WPB Regional Redistribution Division offered 36,000 pounds from excess inventories. The Division also offered 700 pounds of copper cyanide and 4,400 pounds copper nitrate.

Lead Acetate.—Regardless of manpower shortage, shipments have continued sufficiently heavy to satisfy a normal industrial demand. WPB Regional Redistribution Division offered 68,315 pounds of crystals from excess inventories.

Potash Caustic.—Supply situation remained about equal to demand. The container shortage continued sufficiently serious in some quarters to delay shipments. Some interest developed in futures since the announcement of contracts. WPB Regional Redistribution Division offered 2,100 pounds of flakes from excess inventories.

Potash Chlorate.—Production has kept up with WPB allocations. According to reports, the supply has measured quite evenly with demand. No new developments regarding the labor dispute at one of the major producing plants could be noted. WPB Regional Redistribution Division offered 5,844 pounds of perchlorate from excess inventories.

Soda Ash.—Material was shipped as rapidly as produced in an effort to catch up with demand. No relaxation from the former tight position of the market could be reported. WPB Redistribution Division offered 23,500 pounds of light ash from excess inventories.

Soda Caustic.—Buying conditions revealed no improvement. The market continued in a sold-up condition with demand above the supply limit. So far, export restrictions on soda caustic and soda ash have not visibly eased the buying conditions in either chemical.

Soda Metasilicate.—This chemical has been placed under allocation by WPB on account of heavily increased requirements due to restrictions on the supply of other detergents. Allocation order M-355 requires that on and after December 1, no primary supplier shall deliver this material except as authorized by WPB. This applies to both the anhydrous and hydrated grades. The manufacturers of cleaning and degreasing compounds are the largest consumers.

Soda Silicofluoride.—Spot supplies of this chemical have shown an appreciable reduction and at the close the market assumed a nominal position. Recent buying for insecticide purposes combined with purchases for the glass and ceramic trades has cleared shelves of any excess holdings. Continued labor shortages have hindered production and in some quarters output has been entirely suspended. These conditions have contributed strength to the price structure and the buying situation at the close was definitely tight.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

BARIUM PEROXIDE
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Successors to The J. H. R. Products Co.

FINEST QUALITY
BICARBONATE OF SODA
SAL SODA (Carbonate of Soda Crystals)
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75% Food Grade; 85% USP
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Anhydrous, Powdered, Granular and Crystals
A. R. MAAS Chemical Co.
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A highly effective fumigant with many applications; grain, fresh and dried fruits and vegetables, etc.
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CRESYLIC ACID
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GENERAL AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION CORPORATION
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METOL

(Monomethylparaminophenol Sulfate)
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TANNIC ACID • GALLIC ACID
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CALCINED MAGNESITE

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Plant's close proximity to consuming market assures prompt delivery of fresh stocks . . . produced from famous Michigan brines . . . in modern plant . . . by experienced personnel. Write for more information.

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Consider the advantage to you in depending, for your supplies of Epsom Salt, on International's new plant in Augusta, Georgia. Fast deliveries by rail or motor truck. Large volume production. Finest quality, purity, uniformity. Prompt, helpful service. May we serve you today?

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CHEMICALS • PHOSPHATE • POTASH • FERTILIZER

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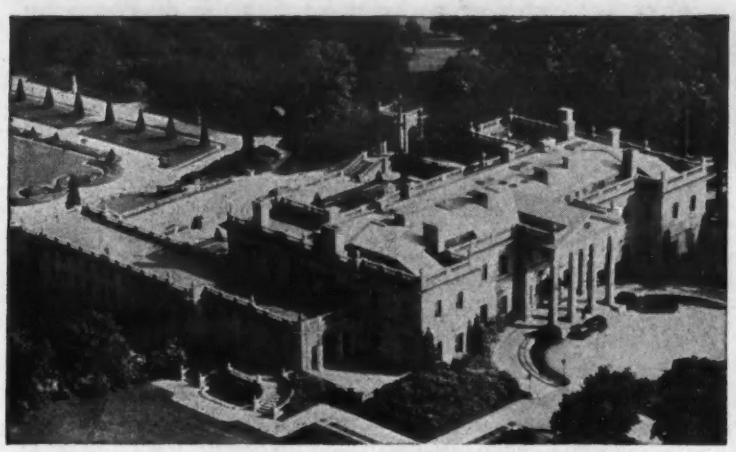
Penna. Salt Plans New Laboratory



Leonard T. Beale, president of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, has announced the purchase by that company of the famous Whitemarsh Hall, former residence of the late Edward T. Stotesbury. The purchase includes the residence and adjacent grounds. The building will be converted into a scientific research laboratory. Commenting upon the purchase, Mr. Beale said:—

It is our intention to limit the use of this property to scientific institutional purposes solely. No manufacturing or commercial operations of any kind will be carried on in it. We plan to set up in this building a staff of about 75 chemists and their assistants to carry on scientific studies for use in our operations at our various plants.

Whitemarsh Hall, which is located just outside of Philadelphia, in Montgomery county, contains about 150 rooms and has been known as one of the residential show places of this country.

Acids

Hydrofluoric.—Available supply continued relatively low owing to active extent of consuming demand. Container shortage not relieved to any appreciable degree.

Muriatic.—Supply about equal to demand. Shipments for war and civilian requirements kept market in a healthy position. WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered a small lot of 117 pounds from excess inventories.

Nitric.—Market remained bare of excess accumulations. Outlet reported active under demand for war and civilian requirements.

Oxalic.—No abatement of buying interest could be noted. War industries either directly or indirectly were largely represented in the week's movement. Inquiry was reported for both prompt and forward shipments with some producers sold ahead until the middle of January. The supply situation remained uncertain and was regulated chiefly by the extent of purchases for war use.

Phosphoric.—Heavy shipments of phosphorus for war production placed a limit on the amount of basic material available for acid. The supply situation remained tight with the price tendency firm.

Sulphuric.—A rather persistent expansion in the call for acid was reported. Aside from demand for war industries the manufacturers of superphosphate require more acid than ever before to meet their production quota as suggested by the government. Ordnance plants have been called upon to assist in the supply movement but so far actual deliveries have not met expectations. The opinion prevailed that the supply would meet demands as soon as facilities were put in operation. Meanwhile, the market remained firm with a tendency to tighten.

Baltimore, Nov. 3.—The shortage in production of sulphuric acid is stated by producers to be on the increase, so that manufacturers are looking around for opportunities to obtain additional supplies, in order that demands not only of the government but of other private consumers can be satisfied. No increase in price has been made, and the establishment of a uniform scale has not passed the stage of a warning, so far, held in abeyance. Whether a uniform price will be established is conjectural, and the reasons why such a step has not been taken, though repeatedly reported in prospect, are also withheld.

Insecticides

Although activity in the insecticide market remained restricted, it was reported that underneath the surface, production activities were increasing. Many manufacturers use this period of the year to build up reserves for distribution next season. The allocation of arsenic for the last quarter was taken as basis for the production of compounds made from that material. If the coming fertilizer season faces the greatest farm acreage ever recorded so also should the insecticide manufacturers. With such obstacles as containers, transportation and manpower shortage, the buying movement should start earlier than usual.

—O-P-D—

Miscellaneous Chemicals Available at WPB

New York Regional Redistribution Division of War Production Board has offered the following chemicals for sale from excess inventories:—200 pounds of arsenic acid, 1,300 pounds of aluminum paste, 1,500 pounds of ammoniac sal, 3,990 pounds of calcium hypochlorite, 550 pounds of chromic acid flakes, 33,800 pounds of manganese dioxide, 105 pounds of double nickel salts, 2,500 pounds of potash sulphate N.F., and 48,700 pounds of zinc sulphate. There was also a supply of from 125,000 to 150,000 paper bags, 5 ply, 20 in. x 36 in.

—O-P-D—

Anaconda Alloys Gets DPC Contract

Anaconda Alloys, Inc., this city, has entered into a contract with the Defense Plant Corporation to provide facilities in Nabraska at a cost of approximately $16,600,000. Anaconda Alloys, Inc., will operate these facilities, title remaining in Defense Plant Corporation.

—O-P-D—

Soda Metasilicate to Be Allocated December 1

—Continued from page 5

plier will deliver on a pro-rata basis. Orders of 800 pounds or less will be filled without reference to end-uses from a lump sum allocated for small orders.

If, for any reason, a primary supplier is unable to make delivery, the sodium metasilicate involved shall revert to inventory, and may not be delivered or used without further WPB instructions. Each customer receiving more than 8,000 pounds must file with the War Production Board a report showing his use of sodium metasilicate by quarters for the 2-year period ended September 30, 1943, but he is not required to file such report periodically. This report shall be filed on or before the fifteenth of the month preceding the first month in which he expects to receive more than 8,000 pounds of the chemical from all suppliers.

—O-P-D—

Lithopone Pigment Standard Transmitted to Paint Trade

A tentative draft of a proposed specification for dry lithopone for use as a paint pigment has been transmitted to the trade by the Federal Specifications Executive Committee of the National Bureau of Standards prior to its adoption and use by government departments. The submission of comments on the proposal by November 19 is urged.

Ammonia **ALUM** Potash
ALL GRADES
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POTASSIUM FERRICYANIDE
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HUNT CHEMICAL WORKS, Inc.
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SODIUM CHLORATE
•
POTASSIUM CHLORATE
•
POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE
•

THE sale and distribution of the chemicals listed above are covered by General Preference Order M-171. Our New York Office will be pleased to advise customers regarding the Preference Order, and furnish the necessary forms.

•

Plant and Main Office:
Niagara Falls, New York

New York Office:
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SODIUM SILICO FLUORIDE
PRODUCT OF U. S. PHOSPHORIC PRODUCTS
Division Tennessee Corporation, Tampa, Florida
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55% CAUSTIC SODA — 45% SODA ASH
(Drums of 350 lb. net)
TURPENTINE - LINSEED OIL - ALCOHOL
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85% AND 90% STRENGTHS
Noted for its purity, uniformity, and stability. Will not darken when exposed to light. Will not cloud up when diluted. Free from sulphuric acid, sulphur-bearing compounds, and chlorides.
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99%+ PURE
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COPPER SULPHATE
THE STANDARD FOR OVER 50 YEARS
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ELECTROLYTIC REFINERS OF COPPER
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J.W. Irwin Leaves Monsanto

Executives of Monsanto Chemical Company gave a farewell dinner at the Racquet Club in St. Louis in honor of James W. Irwin, assistant to the president and the chairman of the board, on his departure for New York to join the headquarters executive staff of National Dairy Products Corporation. Left to right: —Irwin; Charles Belknap, Monsanto president; Daniel S. Dinsmoor, Monsanto vice-president; and Edgar Monsanto Queeny, chairman of the board of directors.

Cobalt Ores Reserves Uncovered in Idaho

OPD Washington Bureau

Exploratory work by the Bureau of Mines has revealed more than 200,000 tons of copper-cobalt-gold ores in the Blackbird district of Lemhi county, Idaho, and a further search now under way may disclose the largest cobalt ore reserves in the United States as well as substantial tonnages of copper, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes has announced.

—O-P-D—

National Cylinder Gas Co. Contract With DPC Increased

National Cylinder Gas Company, Chicago, Ill., has increased its contract with the Defense Plant Corporation, to provide additional facilities at a plant in Georgia at a cost of approximately $100,000, resulting in an over-all commitment of approximately $250,000. National Cylinder Gas Company will operate these facilities, title remaining in Defense Plant Corporation.

—O-P-D—

Phila. Quartz Issues Placard on Drums

To impress the idea—make drums last longer—on those handling PQ silicate drums, the Philadelphia Quartz Company has issued a placard on drum care. The rules of conservation have been boiled down to four essentials:—(1) Handle with care. (2) Save plugs; replace properly. (3) Use drums only for silicate. (4) Prompt return of drums.

Printed in two colors on heavy stock in large, easy-to-read type, this card is suitable for posting on plant bulletin boards, in the shipping room or warehouse. Copies of the poster can be had by writing to the Philadelphia Quartz Co., Philadelphia 6, Pa.

—O-P-D—

Chicago Paint Salesmen's Club at a meeting October 21 discussed "Post-War Distribution of Paint Products."

When you need:
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95% 97% 99%
MANGANESE SULPHATE
All Grades
TOBACCO MULCH
Sterilized
and INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS generally
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ANSUL CHEMICAL COMPANY
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Dyestuffs, Leather, and Textile Chemicals

Textile Production Pace Sustains Good Demand for Chemicals —Leather Tanning Agents Remain Quiet

The continued high rate of activity in the textile producing and finishing industries kept the chemicals and other processing agents used therein in good call during the week. However, the leather chemicals and tanstuffs again went through a period of the doldrums, with leather producers growing increasingly concerned with the subnormal supply of hides and skins. No changes were reported in the price schedules of either class of products.

Among the chemicals, the bichromates continue in short supply with shipments for essential uses being made in orderly fashion under the War Production Board allocation order. Peroxygens are also rather tight, the textile field taking both hydrogen peroxide and soda peroxide actively. Good call is also reported for soda and potash prussiate. The market for nutgalls stiffened since the previous issue, no further shading in the price taking place. Potato starch is outstanding among the sizing materials for the ample position it has assumed.

Offerings of certain chemicals listed in the market reports are being made by the Regional Redistribution Division of the War Production Board, Empire State Building, New York City. Sales will be made in accordance with WPB regulations governing excess and idle inventories.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
267.7	267.7	271.9	261.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chemicals

Alumina Acetate.—Demand from textile consumers continues rather active. Quotations show no change.

Ammonia Bichromate.—Supplies remain tight. Allocated by WPB. Price schedule steady.

Antimony Salts.—Satisfactory demand continues. Quotations steady.

Chrome Acetate.—Call for mordanting military goods remains rather good. Market tone steady.

Hydrogen Peroxide.—Quotations continue unchanged as good demand for textile processing keeps supplies tight.

Potash Bichromate.—Continues in short supply. Allocated by WPB. WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 6,000 pounds of potash bichromate.

Potash Prussiate.—Good demand maintains steady market tone. WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 3,205 pounds of potash prussiate.

Soda Bichromate.—Supplies sufficient for essential production. WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 3,500 pounds of soda bichromate.

Soda Peroxide.—Market tone firm as supplies continue tight. Textile industry calling for good volume.

Dyestuffs

Cochineal.—Supplies ample to fill occasional calls for material. Prices unchanged.

Fustic.—Market steady as routine shipments are maintained at satisfactory rate.

Hypernic.—Demand from regular consumers sustains steady market.

Turmeric.—Somewhat small supplies counteract slow demand to keep market steady.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood.—Demand still running considerably ahead of production. Orders being filled in order received. Prices firm.

Albumen, Egg.—Active call keeping material in short supply. Production of edible grade discouraged by price ceiling squeeze on manufacturers. Prices of edible steady at ceiling. Stocks of old-production technical material nearly sold out. Indicated that replacement will be at a higher price. Quotations of technical material strong at below-ceiling levels.

Blood, Soluble.—Supply situation has eased. Stocks ample to satisfy call for material as extender for resin glues and clarification purposes. Prices steady.

Corn Sugar.—Certain producers find demand running slightly ahead of their production, causing a small delay in the filling of orders; while other manufacturers have been able to complete back-logged requests and thus able to fill current orders as received. New-crop corn is reported to be coming into storage bins satisfactorily. Market tone steady.

Egg Yolk.—Active demand maintains steady market. The Department of Agriculture reports that during September, 1943, a total of 274,000 pounds of egg yolk were produced, with 30,000 pounds being made from fresh shell eggs, 214,000 pounds from storage shell eggs, and 30,000 pounds from frozen eggs. During September, 1942, egg yolk production totaled 144,000 pounds, with fresh shell eggs accounting for 16,000 pounds, storage shell eggs for 112,000 pounds, and frozen eggs for 16,000 pounds.

Starch, Corn.—Supplies continue somewhat tight, although producers have been able to complete the filling of back-logged orders and are trying to accumulate stocks. Government demand continues unabated. The visible supply of corn increased 1,275,000 bushels durings the week ended October 30, according to figures compiled by the Chicago Board of Trade.

The War Production Board reported October 30 that cornstarch had been added to List III of general imports order M-63 which controls imports of strategic materials. The War Food Administration also reported that on October 22 it had purchased 1,000,000 pounds of powdered and pearl cornstarch.

Starch, Potato.—Supplies of new-crop production accumulated to comfortable volume. Quotations show no change.

Tanning Materials

Divi-Divi.—Tanning operations continue to be limited by the subnormal hide supply, causing a slow demand for tanstuffs. Near future prospects of any increase in the number of hides available for processing remain unencouraging. Quotations show no change.

Hemlock Bark Extract.—Shortage of manpower in collection areas still curtailing manufacture of domestic tanstuffs. Prices unchanged.

Nutgalls.—Call rather quiet, as in other tanning materials. Supplies of Chinese nutgalls characterized as ample; with Aleppo material in fair supply. Quotations steady at levels reported in previous week.

Quebracho.—Supplies in comfortable position. Demand quiet. Price structure steady.

Sumac.—Attempts being made to permit resumption of shipments from Sicily. No stocks on hand in this country.

Current prices on dyestuffs, textile and leather chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Dr. Hochstadter Named To Gallowhur Research Post

Dr. Irving Hochstadter has been appointed as research administrator to Gallowhur & Co., manufacturer of 'Skol,' 'Skat,' the newly developed puratized process for treating textile, textile finishes, leather, paint, paper, plastics and rubber to inhibit the growth of mildew-forming microorganisms, a defogging device, and other materials.

American Viscose Plant At Roanoke Sets Safety Mark

The Roanoke, Va., plant of the American Viscoe Corporation has established a new corporation safety record of 4,471,000 man-hours or 237 days worked without a lost-time accident. The former corporation record, made by the Roanoke plant in 1942, was 3,209,000 man-hours.

—O-P-D—

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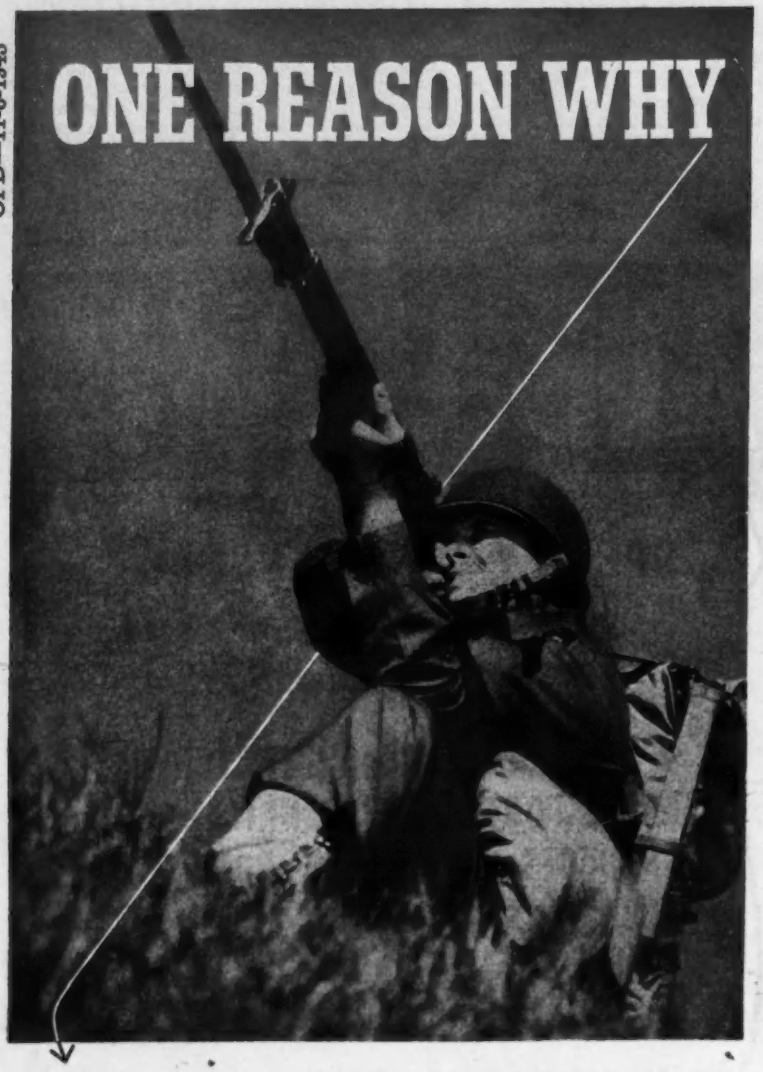

deliveries of NAPHTHALENE may be curtailed . . .

Naphthalene, long recognized as one of the most dependable moth preventives known, is also used in the manufacture of plasticizers for smokeless powder. Like many another coal-tar chemical, for which Barrett is a key source of supply, it is needed in ever-increasing quantities for war purposes.

All Barrett's vast facilities and 89 years of manufacturing experience are being utilized to keep production of these vital chemicals at top limits. But so great are war requirements, we ask the indulgence of our customers if deliveries for civilian use are curtailed or delayed.

PHENOLS
CRESOLS
CRESYLIC ACIDS
CHLORINATED TAR ACIDS
BARRETAN*
PICKLING INHIBITORS
BENZOL
TOLUOL
XYLOL
SOLVENT NAPHTHA
HI-FLASH SOLVENT
NAPHTHALENE
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE
DIBUTYL PHTHALATE
PYRIDINES
TAR ACID OILS
CREOSOTE OIL
CUMAR* (Paracoumarone-Indene Resin)
RUBBER COMPOUNDING MATERIALS
BARDOL*
HYDROGENATED COAL-TAR CHEMICALS
FLOTATION AGENTS
ANHYDROUS AMMONIA
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA
ARCADIAN* THE AMERICAN NITRATE OF SODA

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ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
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Barrett

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Coaltar Chemicals

Coaltar Chemicals Consumption Continues Heavy—Xylol and Toluol Remain in Short Supply

Needs for essential production continue to hold the coaltar chemicals, especially the primary products, in tight supply. Slowly mounting demand is reported for benzol for the manufacture of synthetic rubber and high octane gasoline; toluol and xylol for civilian solvent purposes remain scarce; and the cresols and cresylic acids are being absorbed as they become available. Creosote oil alone, among the primary products is in easy supply.

The intermediates, acids, and other derivatives of coaltar primary products also continue in short supply in the majority of cases. Shipments of coaltar colors are maintaining the active rate in effect for some time past. Offerings of several coaltar intermediate products listed in the market reports are being made by the Regional Redistribution Division of the War Production Board, Empire State Building, New York City. Sales will be made in accordance with WPB regulations governing excess and idle inventories.

The coal strike threat caused a slight drop in steel operations for the week beginning November 1, when the scheduling was set at 100.0 percent of ingot capacity, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. The rate is equivalent to a production of 1,743,000 net tons of ingots and castings. In the previous week the scheduled rate was 100.6 percent, equivalent to 1,753,400 net tons; and one month earlier the rate was 100.8, equivalent to 1,756,900 net tons.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	130.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Basic Products

Benzol.—Supplies remain tight on heavy demand for synthetic rubber, aviation engine fuel and other war materials. Indications are that any change in supply position will be in the direction of heavier essential consumption rather than any easing in civilian quotas. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of benzol from that source during the week ending October 30 to have totaled 3,712,900 gallons.

Coaltar.—Refiners and processors continue to take material as produced. The coal strike was reflected in a drop in production of tar in recent weeks. Resumption in mining is expected to boost tar output to its previous level. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of coaltar from that source during the week ending October 30 to have totaled 14,492,200 gallons.

Creosote Oil.—Supply position remains more comfortable than other primary products. Price schedule unchanged. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of creosote oil from that source during the week ending October 30 to have been 766,500 gallons.

Cresols.—Call for resin mixtures remains heavy. Market firm.

Cresylic Acid.—Demand continues active. Supplies of domestic coaltar material reserved for essential production. Imported material and that derived from petroleum also permitted for disinfectants, textile agents and other civilian products.

Naphthalene.—Output moving into consuming channels as available. Quotations firm. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of naphthalene from that source during the week ending October 30 to have totaled 1,616,900 pounds.

Phenol.—Production continues to keep abreast of demand. Market tone firm. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of phenol from that source during the week ending October 30 to have been 215,600 pounds.

Toluol.—Supplies for civilian use remain tight. Quotations continue firm. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of toluol from that source during the week ending October 30 to have been 742,600 gallons.

Xylol.—Availability of the toluol-xylol mixture containing 75 percent xylol has not eased the civilian solvent supply picture of xylol to any appreciable extent. Indications are that the material will become tighter before it eases. No new developments are reported in the railroad freight classification situation which puts the price of the mixture in New York City at 31c. per gallon. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of xylol from that source during the week ending October 30 to have been 167,700 gallons.

Chicago, Nov. 5.—Trade is fairly good in coaltar bases, and undoubtedly would be better if buyers were able to obtain all the material they desire. Offerings are at a low level, with suppliers unable to furnish any large quantities of products beyond those urgently needed in the war effort and absorbed thus. Ruling prices, exclusive of tax, are:—Benzol, pure, tankcars, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 2-degree, same basis, 28c.; xylol, industrial, same basis, 27c.; 10-degree xylol, same basis, 30c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexane.—Demand for use as solvent for synthetic rubber and other synthetic elastomers maintained in good volume. Quotations steady at new levels reported in previous issue.

Cyclohexanone.—Shortage of ester and regular coaltar solvent materials fostering increase in use of cyclohexanone as solvent for synthetic resins. Newly reduced price of one producer reported in previous issue. Prices steady.

Methylcyclohexanol. — Supplies rather light as demand continues rather heavy. Market tone steady.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Need for war production keeping market in firm position.

Benzoic, Technical.—Quotations unchanged. Regular and war demands continue active.

Broenner's.—Routine shipments sustain steady price position.

Cleve's.—Demand from representative consumers maintains steady market.

Gamma.—Call from regular users remains satisfactory. Quotations unchanged.

H.—Demand for dyestuffs continues good. Market tone steady.

Maleic.—Shipments on orderly basis under WPB allocation order. Quotations steady.

Paranitrobenzoic. — Inquiries continue satisfactory. Price structure steady.

Picramic. — Essential manufacture continues to hold supplies tight. Market steady.

Picric.—Heavy demand from war production plants continues. Quotations show no change.

Salicylic, Technical.—Supply in better position than some months ago because of improved phenol availability. Prices steady.

Other Intermediates

Acetanilide, Technical.—Demand for war production continues heavy. Quotations show no change.

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 27

Whiting, chalk, gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.	ton.	20.00	-24.00
l.c.l.	ton.	21.00	-25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l.	ton.	22.00	-26.00
l.c.l.	ton.	23.00	-27.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l.	ton.	24.00	-28.00
l.c.l.	ton.	25.00	-29.00
limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E. works,	ton.	6.00	- —
smaller lots, N.E. wks.	ton.	7.00	- 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l.	ton.	9.35	-10.10
200 mesh, bgs., c.l.	ton.	8.60	- 9.50
99%, bgs., c.l.	ton.	6.25	- 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l.	ton.	13.00	- —
gilders, bgs., c.l.	ton.	12.45	- —
putty grade, bgs., c.l.	ton.	12.00	- —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.	ton.	14.00	-15.00
l.c.l.	ton.	18.00	-20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls.	lb.	.05½	- .06
rossed, bls.	lb.	.15	- .18
th'n, bls.	lb.	.09½	- .10
rossed, green, bls.	lb.	.12	- .15
Wild indigo root, bls.	lb.	.18	- .19
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls.	gal.	.72	- .75
Leaves, bls.	lb.	.07	- .09
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).			
Woodnour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N.Y.	ton.	20.00	- —
60 mesh, same basis	ton.	24.00	- —
80 mesh, same basis	ton.	27.00	- —
100 mesh, same basis	ton.	30.00	-32.00
Woodflour in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.			
Wormseed, American, bgs.	lb.	.11	- .12
Levant	lb.	6.50	- —
Wormwood, bls.	lb.	.50	- .75

X

Xylene (see Xylol).			
Xylol[6] (xylene), indus. dms., return, works.	gal.	.32	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.27	- —
West, Minnequa, Col.	gal.	.27	- —
10°, dms., return, works.	gal.	.35	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.36	- —
5°, dms., return, works.	gal.	.42	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.37	- —
8°, dms., return, works.	gal.	.47	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.42	- —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.	lb.	.35	- .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns.	lb.	1.75	- 2.20
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms.	lb.	.35	- —
90 B units, dms.	lb.	.40	- —
120 B units, dms.	lb.	.45	- —
200 B units, dms.	lb.	.58	- —
300 B units, dms.	lb.	.72	- —
Yellow, benzidin, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.35	- 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs.	lb.	1.35	- 1.40
Lithopone, bbls., ton, E. of Rockies.	lb.	.55	- —
Yellow, cadmium, lithopone, smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.60	- —
packages, same basis.	lb.	.65	- —
Sulphide, orange, kegs, cases, works.	lb.	1.10	Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts.	lb.	.16	- —
Chrome yellow prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Dutch, pink, bbls.	lb.	.09	- .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome.	lb.	1.37	- —
primrose, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.75	- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	2.87	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	2.89	- —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works.	lb.	.04½	- .06¼
yellow, bbls., works.	lb.	.02	- .02¼
French type, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0345	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.0365	- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.	lb.	.04½	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.05	- —
synth., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.071	- —
Persian orange (see O).			
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome.	lb.	.15	- —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contracts.	lb.	.15	- —
Yellow dock root, dom., bls.	lb.	.16	- .23
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bls.	lb.	.11	- .13
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.14	- .16
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis.	oz.	3.00	- 5.75

Z

Zein,[6] bgs., 1,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.25	- —
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.30	- —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.16	- .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	.26	- .27
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.29	- —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.11¾	- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.12¼	- .13¾
Carbonate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.14	- .20
USP, precip., powd., bbls.	lb.	.35	- —
dms	lb.	.40	- —
kgs.	lb.	.37	- —
Chloride, tech., fused, c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.00	- —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.35	- —
gran., dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.75	- —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.50	- —
USP, dms.	lb.	.30	- .31
jars	lb.	.36	- —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.0315	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.04¼	- .04½
tanks, works.	lb.	.0250	- —
Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., works.	lb.	.33	- .37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1035	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.1135	- —
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.25	- .30
Iodide, NF, bots.	lb.	4.54	- —
jars	lb.	4.40	- —
Metal,[1,3,6] (quotations in Paint Market report).			
Naphthenates, 8%-10% Zn, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.16	- .19½
Zinc oxide,[6] pigment, dom., acidular, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.07¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾	- —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	- —
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼	- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾	- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾	- —
USP, 50-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.10½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¾	- —
Zinc oxide in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst. ½c higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l. ex whse.			
Palmitate, bbls.	lb.	.32	- .33
Resinates, 8.7% Zn, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.14½	- —
fused, pale, bbls.	lb.	.11	- .12
precipitated, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.15	- —
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15	- .18
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.29	- —
ton lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.30	- —
smaller lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.31	- —
USP (same prices as tech.).			
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.60	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.35	- —
flake, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.10	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.85	- —
powd., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.80	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.55	- —
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 25c. higher.			
Sulphide,[1,6] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½	- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾	- —
barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585	- —
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585	- —
fluorescent, pigment, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.90	- 1.00
magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06	- —
Zinc sulphide on Pac. cst. ¼c. higher for pure, ½c. for others.			
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms.	lb.	.26	- .31
Tallates, 5% Zn, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.09¾	- —
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.65	- —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.70	- —
Zinc-and-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, works, frt. alld.	lb.	2.00	- 2.35
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies,	lb.	.06¼	- —
dlvd., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½	- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07	- —
Zirconium hydride, cns., works,	lb.	7.00	- 8.00
Nitrate, kgs., works.	ton	75.00	- 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works.	ton	75.00	-100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works.	lb.	1.80	- 2.00

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials will appear next in the Dec. 6 issue of OPD.

—O-P-D—

Coaltar Chemicals

—Continued from page 36

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthol. — Price structure steady as call from normal consumers remains satisfactory.

Alphanaphthylamine. — Supplies rather tight. Quotations unchanged.

Aniline.—Market continues firm on sustained war production demand. WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 1.700 pounds of aniline oil.

Anthracene.—Supplies tight as demand continues to keep abreast of production. Market steady.

Anthraquinone. — Active call for production of military colors sustains firm market.

Benzaldehyde, Technical. — Representative consumers taking satisfactory volume. Prices unchanged.

Benzoyl Chloride. — Demand for bleaching oils and other materials rather good. Quotations steady.

Betanaphthol.—Stocks rather tight on good demand. Prices show no change. WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 1,200 pounds of betanaphthol.

Diethylanilin. — Call for essential production continues rather heavy. Market tone steady.

Dinitrobenzene.—Supplies light as demand for war production remains active. Prices firm.

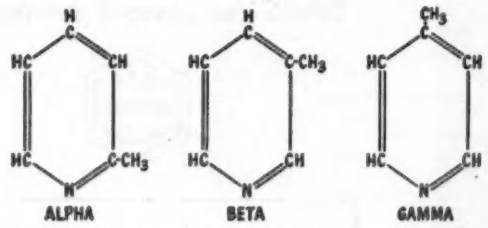
Dinitronaphthalene. — Limitation of raw material keeps supplies light. Quotations steady.

Dinitrotoluene.—Shipments continue at satisfactory rate. Market tone steady.

Diphenyl.—War production demand remains heavy. Quotations show no change.

Diphenylamine.—Moving actively into manufacture of essential materials. Market continues firm.

Picolines



Grades Available—alpha picoline distilling completely within 2°C, beta picoline 95% minimum purity, gamma picoline 95% minimum purity.

Properties: (Pure Compounds)

	alpha	*beta*	*gamma*
Molecular Weight	93	93	93
Melting Points	—69.9°C.	—18.3°C.	+3.8°C.
Boiling Points	128°C.	143.5°C.	143.1°C.
Specific Gravities at 15°/4°C.	0.950	0.961	0.957

State: Liquid

Solubility: *alpha*-picoline is very soluble and *beta* and *gamma*-picoline are completely soluble in water and form constant boiling mixtures with it. They are all completely miscible with alcohol and with ethyl ether.

Uses: The high water-solubility and the boiling points of picolines recommend them for many solvent uses in place of more expensive solvents, particularly where the use of a pure compound will reduce costs in comparison with wide boiling ranges of unknown compositions. Used in the synthesis of alkaloids, pharmaceuticals and other organic compounds. A starting material in the manufacture of rubber accelerators and anti-oxidants. Beta picoline is a starting material for the manufacture of nicotinic acid and nicotinic acid amide.

Koppers will also be glad to submit samples and prices on other tar bases, including 2° and denaturing pyridine, lutidines, quinoline and higher-boiling bases.—Koppers Company, Tar and Chemical Division, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KOPPERS

THE INDUSTRY THAT SERVES ALL INDUSTRY

Metanitroanilin.—Supplies rather tight. Quotations unchanged.

Metaphenylenediamine.—Representative demand keeps prices steady.

Monochlorobenzene.—Call from routine consumers maintains steady price structure.

Nitrobenzene.—Direct and indirect war production demands sustain firm market tone.

Nitronaphthalene.—Supplies remain light. Basic material shortage limits production. Prices steady.

Orthochloroanilin.—Shipments to regular users continue satisfactory. Quotations show no change.

Orthodichlorobenzene.—Moving slowly but steadily. Market tone steady.

Orthonitrotoluene.—Raw material limitation keeps supplies light. Prices unchanged.

Paradichlorobenzene.—Shipments on previous commitments holding market in firm position.

Paraphenetidin.—Demand for pharmaceuticals rather good. Quotations steady.

Phthalic Anhydride.—Market steady. Demand remains heavy. Consumers finding new eighty and hundred-pound bags convenient to handle.

Coaltar Colors

Demand for coaltar colors and dyestuffs continues active. Production of military browns for use on both cotton and wool is being maintained in heavy volume, and an increasing interest is reported for colors suitable for the manufacture of civilian Spring goods. Call for certified colors from the regular consumers remains satisfactory.

—O-P-D—

Bishop Placed in Charge Of Amino Products Div.

James R. Bishop has been elected vice-president in charge of the Amino Products Division of International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago. Mr. Bishop was formerly assistant to the president and later vice-president of the American Maize Products Company, with whom he has held exective responsibilities for over ten years in connection with production, distribution, research and product development. During the past year, Mr. Bishop has been loaned to the government as chief consultant to the Grain Products Branch of the Food Distribution Administration of the War Food Administration. He was previously chief of the grain products section of the Food Division of the War Production Board. Ralph W. Shafor was recently made production manager of the Amino Division.

—O-P-D—

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

lead to some hours of discussion between the Food and Drug Administration and the Institute of Public Health as to which agency would have jurisdiction. But developments concerning the drug have moved so fast that this question has never been given serious consideration. The Food and Drug Administration moved in and took over the jurisdiction with at least the tacit approval of the institute, and its jurisdiction has been made even more complete by the action of the army in agreeing to accept the drug only from the firms that have effective new drug applications on file with FDA.

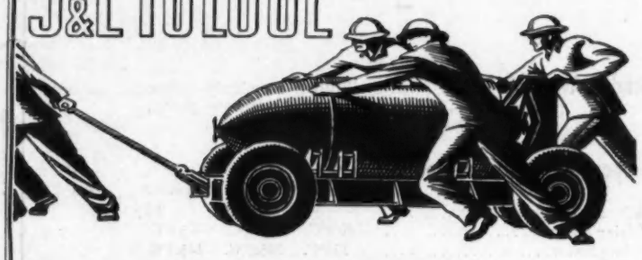
Searching Consumer Needs

A down-to-earth survey of how consumers have been inconvenienced by the war is being undertaken by the WPB Office of Civilian Requirements. WPB Vice-Chairman Whiteside has come to the conclusion that, if he is to know what consumer products are in short supply and are disturbing to the public, the best way to find out is to rap on the doors and ask.

The survey is described as a scientific cross-section canvass of the entire country by visits of census enumerators to some 7,000 households. They will ask such questions as:—Are you having any trouble getting enough soap? Are some goods so scarce that it is causing actual hardship? What about your radiotubes, washing machines, electric irons, etc.? Are they still in good working order?

Such questions will be asked about 115 types of goods and services, and the data obtained will be used by Mr. Whiteside in shaping his demands for the quarterly slice of the materials pie.

J&L TOLUOL



BLOCK BUSTERS ON BERLIN

Devastating bombs of two tons... four tons... put T.N.T.... converted from Toluol... to work in highly destructive packages.

The by-products industry were pioneers in making Toluol for this type of explosive. By virtue of continuous development, they now make possible its production to meet ever-expanding war needs for bombs, shells, torpedoes, and mines. In this development and production, J&L is proud to claim its share.

JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA
CONTROLLED QUALITY BY-PRODUCTS FOR WAR
BENZOL • TOLUOL • XYLOL • PYRIDINE • SULPHATE OF AMMONIA

J&L STEEL

For RELIABLE FINE CHEMICALS

HEYDEN

FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

Formaldehyde

U. S. P. SOLUTION

PARAFORMALDEHYDE

HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE

PENTEK

(Pentaerythritol Technical)

Write for current products list

FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

In the interest of continued prompt service to you and our other friends
PLEASE SPEED THE RETURN OF OUR EMPTY TANK CARS, DRUMS & CARBOYS

HEYDEN Chemical Corporation
50 UNION SQUARE,
NEW YORK 3, N. Y.
BRANCH: 180 N. WACKER DR., CHICAGO 6, ILL.

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Growing Shortages in Manpower and Containers Threatening to Curtail Production and Shipments

With a further waning of the outward flow of finished paints and varnishes from the hands of mixers into civilian consuming channels, accompanied by a corresponding shrinkage of the movement of raw materials and other accessories, the gratification lately expressed by manufacturers and other exponents of the industry, over the unmistakable easing of the supply situation in linseed oil, dehydrated castor oil and other drying oils, pigments and both natural and synthetic resins, is now being tempered by growing anxiety over the outcome of the present and prospective shortages in manpower within the industry's plants and its permissible and available supply of steel drums, fiber packing cases, cans and other containers.

Both of these disturbing factors are already threatening to restrict production and the shipment of materials and finished products to sales agencies and ultimate consumers and, unless materially relieved, may well be counted upon to bring about disastrous results before a termination of the war releases the now fast diminishing or government-withheld supplies of both.

Latest records of the movement of paint materials and supplies designed for civilian use furnish further reflection of the declining trend in sales during the tail-end as well as at the outset and middle period of the Summer season. Sales of 58 wholesalers for September are reported as having aggregated $3,489,000, a volume 1 percent under that for August, albeit 8 percent greater than that for September, 1942. Inventories of these wholesalers at the close of last September reveal an increase of 1 percent over those registered at the end of August but a drop of 16 percent below those for September, 1942.

Offerings of paint and varnish materials, listed in some of our current market reports, are being made by the Regional Redistribution Division of the War Production Board, Empire State Building, New York City. Sales will be made in accordance with WPB regulations governing excess and idle inventories.

Price Changes

Advanced

Alphapinene, 5c. per gal.
Casein, imported, f.o.b. source, ½c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, 6c. to 40c. per 100 lbs.
Rosin oil, 2c. per gal.
Soybean protein, alpha, works, 2c. per lb.
Turpentine, d.d., 5c. per gal.
Turpentine, gum, 5c. per gal.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from ten typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

With domestic production and imports of lead continuing large, the War Production Board has a sufficient reserve to admit of liberal treatment of virtually all legitimate consumers on the score of permitting them to buy as much as they need. Hence, oxidizers and other lead pigment makers are still able to fill their requirements without let or hindrance. Prices for pig lead have continued unaltered for the week October 29-November 5 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

While there is still a plethora of zinc ores and concentrates, the supply of zinc slabs is unabatedly light and the situation in these products is threatening to become still tighter. Thus, although zinc pigment makers can procure plenty of the ores, they have to have priorities to obtain slabs. Quotations for zinc slabs have remained unchanged for the week October 29-November 5 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Pigments

Blue Lead.—Buying of this pigment on war production accounts continues to reach sizable proportions. There is a slightly less extensive but still fairly active demand from civilian-use consumers. Market holding strong.

Lead Titanate.—Extensive purchasing on both military and civilian scores is still reported. Tone firm.

Litharge.—Still moving in sizable volume into both war and non-military channels. Prices well maintained.

Lithopone.—Business continuing brisk on orders from all war and normal sources. Market steady.

Orange Mineral.—In good inquiry on all scores. Prices firmly held.

Red Lead. — Continues to move steadily into consuming channels in this and Latin-American countries. Exportation without a license of red lead in oil is permitted by the Office of Economic Warfare to sixteen countries in South and Central America, Argentina alone being excepted.

Titanium Dioxide.—With trade requirements continuing to outstrip current output, producers are still unable to catch up with deliveries on orders. Everyone concerned is still eagerly awaiting issuance of the long-delayed WPB order for regulating distribution.

White Lead.—Movement still expanding in the domestic and export fields. The Office of Economic Warfare has authorized exportation of sublimed white lead in oil without license to sixteen South and Central American countries.

Zinc Oxides.—With the supply materially smaller than government requirements, because of its extensive employment by Chemical Warfare, American process lead free zinc is unobtainable in quantities of more than a ton for uses other than mili-

Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Sales: September

The value of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers sold in September, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $49,377,171. Details of sales reported by these establishments and comparative data for 1942 and 1941 follow:—

1943.	Total sales reported by 680 establishments.	Classified sales reported by 580 establishments—Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer.	Industrial sales—Total.	Industrial sales—Paint and varnish.	Industrial sales—Lacquer.	Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments.
September	$49,377,171	$22,999,550	$21,639,273	$16,233,085	$5,406,188	$4,738,348
Total, 9 mos. 1942	$431,015,451	$205,500,248	$184,216,680	$137,695,551	$46,621,029	$41,298,623
September	43,027,934	20,539,579	17,242,815	12,582,672	4,660,143	5,245,540
Total, 9 mos. 1941	$410,360,996	$204,498,197	$161,102,863	$118,601,363	$42,500,820	$44,760,116
September	50,363,488	25,624,958	19,709,134	13,737,576	5,971,558	5,029,396
Total, 9 mos.	$421,184,207	$213,979,090	$168,020,171	$120,654,068	$47,366,103	$39,184,946

Current prices on paint, varnish, and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

NEVILLE

For Your War-Time Formulas

Dibutyl Phthalate

★ *We solicit your inquiries*

R-7

THE NEVILLE COMPANY
PITTSBURGH • PA.
Chemicals for the Nation's War Effort

BENZOL • TOLUOL • XYLOL • TOLUOL SUBSTITUTES • CRUDE COAL-TAR SOLVENTS
HI-FLASH SOLVENTS • PAINT AND VARNISH REMOVERS • COUMARONE-INDENE RESINS
RUBBER COMPOUNDING MATERIALS • WIRE ENAMEL THINNERS • DIBUTYL PHTHALATE
TAR PAINTS • RECLAIMING, PLASTICIZING, NEUTRAL, CREOSOTE, SHINGLE STAIN OILS

A New Day

OF USEFULNESS

There's a new day coming for Mapico Colors—a day that will start when the protective coating industry resumes its normal activities. Then will be turned to popular benefit the results of many war-born investigations which have widened the scope and usefulness of these fine, precipitated oxides.

To cite a single example, of which there are many, Mapico pigments will have an important place in the formulating of mildew-resistant, fire-resistant coatings for woven fabrics, such as tenting cloth, tarpaulins, awnings and the like.

The larger demand for Mapico pigments will be met fully because production facilities have been increased for that purpose.

MAPICO COLORS

PURE OXIDES OF IRON
Produced in the United States since 1911 from native raw materials.

COLUMBIAN COLLOIDS

- YELLOWS
- REDS
- BROWNS
- BLACKS

COLUMBIAN CARBON CO.
MAGNETIC PIGMENT DIVISION
MANUFACTURER
BINNEY & SMITH CO., Distributor
41 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

tary requirements. This restriction, previously commented upon, does not apply, however, to leaded zinc oxide. Movement of French process material is still being restrained by the requirements for priorities for the purchase of zinc slabs.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—Both Canadian and domestic grades continue moving steadily into consuming channels. Tone strong. Recent importations have included 7,446 bagfuls.

Barytes.—A moderate buying interest is still noted in this material, with prices well maintained throughout the list.

Chalk.—Continues in fair request. Market steady.

China Clay.—Still in fair demand. Tone firm.

Diatomaceous Earth.—Business in this material continues of routine character. Market steady.

Gypsum.—Moving slowly but steadily. Prices firmly held throughout the list.

Mica.—Paint trade continues to manifest a brisk buying interest in the waterground grades, particularly in the pulverized types. There is also a fair call for dryground scrap mica.

Talc.—An unceasing demand is noted for this material, with prices well maintained throughout the list.

Whiting.—A steady movement of moderate proportions continues to be reported in this material. Market still holding steady.

Dry Colors

Affecting some chemical colors only remotely are two recently issued rulings on aluminum and cobalts. The first of these—that on aluminum—has been issued by the War Production Board in the form of an amendment to its supplementary order M-1-l, which permits the use of this metal for some essential industrial production operations as well as in additional types of war production, especially for certain purposes where copper was formerly used. The second ruling—relating to cobalt—is incorporated in an OPA order, MPR 489, effective November 8, permitting producers and other suppliers of cobalt fines, and other alloys and compounds of cobalt to establish their price ceilings at the highest levels that individual sellers charged during any of the three months—January, February and March, 1942—instead of only in the month of March of that year, as hitherto, under the provisions of GMPR.

Alkali Blue.—Continues moving steadily into consuming channels.

Bone Blacks.—A fair buying interest is still being manifested in these blacks.

Cadmium Colors.—Production long since halted. New York WPB office offering 5,839 pounds of cadmium sulpho-selenite and 1,000 pounds of cadmium selenide, Red No. 3.

Carbon Blacks.—A further reduction of the large inventories of producers, shown at the outset and until the middle of this year, has occurred within the past month, as a result of steadily increasing purchases of the paint trade in channel and lamp blacks and a recent resumption of extensive buying by the makers of auto tires of synthetic rubber, the bottleneck of whose production program has latterly been broken. Prices continue firmly held throughout the list.

Graphite.—A fair request is still noted for this material. Only passing interest has been shown in WPB's recent ruling that contracts with the largest domestic graphite companies are to be canceled and that the mines of these companies are to be held in a state of readiness for the war's duration, with no more graphite stocked by them. Recent arrivals have included 250 drumfuls.

Chrome Colors.—Although the use of chrome oxides as well as of zinc chromates continues limited to the armed forces, no directives or other controls have yet been imposed on greens and yellows requiring chrome and it is not expected that any such restrictions will be placed on these colors—at least for some time to come. Zinc chomate yellow continues in keen demand from navy procurement agencies and most of the business in chrome greens and yellows is also for military account.

The New York office of WPB is offering from its excess inventories 3,234 pounds of chrome green pigments in powder form.

Ochers.—A fair inquiry for these colors continues to be noted.

Vermilions.—Only a light demand is now reported.

Driers and Flatteners

A brisk purchasing movement is still noted in driers. The call for tallates continues insistent as buying of naphthenates is restricted by a desire to obviate the necessary delays in obtaining allocations and as otherwise extensive purchasers of these drying agents are naturally turning to the most efficient of replacements. There is also a keen demand for resinates and linoleates and a fairly active request for soyates, with a light inquiry, likewise, for the somewhat scarce tungates. WPB's New York office is currently offering 100 pounds of manganese resinates and 2,300 pounds of 16% lead naphthanate drier.

Stearates continue to lead in popularity among the flatteners and jellyfiers but palmitates are also moving in sizable volume.

Lacquer Materials

Acetone.—Supplies continue tight. Allocated by WPB. Quotations firm.

Butyl Acetate.—Lower grain prices are responsible for a decrease for November in the price of butyl acetate produced by fermentation outside of Illinois and Indiana. The new schedule puts the tankcar price at 24.10c. per pound; drums, car lots at 25.10c. per pound; and drums, less-car lots, at 25.60c. per pound. Former prices were four-tenths cent higher.

Butyl Alcohol.—The November price schedule for butyl alcohol produced by fermentaton outside of Illinois and Indiana shows a decrease of seven-tenths cent per pound because of lower grain costs. The new schedule puts the tankcar price at 26.80c. per pound; drums, car lots, at 27.80c. per pound; and drums, less car lots, at 28.30c. per pound.

Naval Stores

The trend of turpentine and rosin prices continued upward in Southern and local markets last week. Turpentine prices rose to the highest point touched in more than two years and further increases were also recorded in all grades of rosin, the sharpest advances occurring in the pale grades, supplies of which are small and steadily diminishing. Soap makers were again prominent in the purchasing of rosin, but there was also a good inquiry from consumers in the paper and paint industries as well as other lines. Offerings of both rosin and turpentine in primary centers from day to day were light. Meantime production is on a diminishing scale and in some quarters there is still a tendency to further revise downward estimates of production for the season.

CCC Holdings

The following table shows the quantity of rosin and turpentine held by the CCC at the close of business October 15, 1943:—

Crop year.	Rosin	Turpentine, casks
1938—barrels	61,704	.....
drums	17,795	.....
1939—barrels	9,165	.....
drums	11,623	.....
1940—barrels	.....	.....
drums	101,943	.....
1941—barrels	.....	.....
drums	91,676	.....
1942—barrels	.....	152,347
drums	219,106	.....
1943—barrels	.....	81,245
drums	41,685	.....
Totals	554,697	233,592

Turpentine.—A further sharp advance in turpentine prices in the

How to Keep Up House Paint Standards in Reformulating to Conserve Oil

Loss in film flexibility and other desirable qualities, due to additional volatile, can be minimized by increase in proportion of basic carbonate white lead in formula. At same time, original paint cost need not be greater and may be substantially less.

PRESERVING FILM FLEXIBILITY	One result of additional volatile in a house paint is likely to be a film denser in structure, harder and less flexible. Basic carbonate white lead helps to overcome such a condition. Its ability to impart flexibility to paint films is well established and is traceable to an important degree to the lead soaps formed by the reaction of white lead with oil.
OFFSETTING LOSS IN BINDING POWER	Another result of replacing oil with volatile is a reduction in binding power. Here again basic carbonate white lead can serve as an offsetting factor. Because of the lead soap formation, it provides a closer bond between pigment and oil — forms a more homogeneous and stronger film. This added strength helps to compensate, too, for the loss in film thickness.
COUNTERACTING "PULL"	Furthermore, it has been demonstrated that basic carbonate white lead improves brushability by adding "slip" to a paint. This characteristic helps overcome the "pull" resulting from the addition of heat-bodied oil.
NO HIGHER PAINT COST	Increasing the proportion of basic carbonate white lead does not mean a higher paint cost. On the contrary, the raw material cost of a paint reformulated in this manner may be appreciably less than that of the original formulation. And, in addition, to imparting the qualities described above, basic carbonate white lead also contributes improved adhesion, greater fool-proofness in use, and stubborn weather-fight to paint.

FOR TECHNICAL INFORMATION on the reformulation of paints to reduce the consumption of oil, contact our Paint Service Laboratory through the nearest branch office listed below.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY—New York, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Louis, San Francisco, Boston (National-Boston Lead Co.), Pittsburgh (National Lead & Oil Co. of Penna.), Philadelphia (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.)

DUTCH BOY
Basic Carbonate
WHITE LEADS

South was reflected in some increase in the volume of inquiries here though actual business was apparently limited as a rule to comparatively small quantities.

Savannah, Nov. 5.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Bulk gallon Cents.	Sales.	Drums Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Saturday*	...	...	...	...	...
Monday	71½	1,850	122	...	44,106
Tuesday	73	5,500	53	198	43,963
Wednesday	75	5,250	150	230	43,883
Thursday	76½	3,050	138	16	44,005
Friday	76½	1,850	332	...	44,337

* No trading.

Chicago, Nov. 5.—Turpentine demand good. Five-drum lots, 82c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 87c.; single drums, 85c.; single barrels, 90c.

Rosin.—There was a good inquiry for rosin in local quarters last week, consumers in various industries being in evidence as buyers despite the steady upward movement of prices.

Savannah, Nov. 5.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per 100 lbs. in drums—Low of range quoted *Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	$3.15	$3.15	$3.15	$3.17	$3.17
D	...	3.58	3.58	3.61	3.63	3.63
E	...	4.06	4.06	4.08	4.10	4.10
F	...	4.07	4.09	4.11	4.13	4.14
G	...	4.06	4.10	4.12	4.14	4.14
H	...	4.09	4.10	4.12	4.14	4.14
I	...	4.09	4.10	4.12	4.14	4.14
K	...	4.22	4.22	4.23	4.24	4.25
M	...	4.25	4.25	4.26	4.27	4.30
N	...	4.35	4.36	4.37	4.39	4.39
WG	...	5.10	5.10	5.50	5.50	5.50
WW	...	5.55	5.55	5.75	5.75	5.75
X	...	5.55	5.55	5.75	5.75	5.75
Sales	...	286	84	350	201	143
Receipts	...	60	388	150	163	124
Shipments	...	300	698	230	700	710
Stocks	...	...	...	...	...	54,648

* No trading.

Chicago, Nov. 5.—Rosin offerings light. B grade, $4.87 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $5.80; M grade, $5.97; W.W. grade, $7.30.

Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—Increased inquiry noted on spot. Supplies generally light. Market firm.

Rosin Oil.—Buying interest stimulated by recent developments in primary markets for raw material.

Tar.—Contract deliveries apparently absorbing much of production. New business good.

Shellac

With the Defense Supplies Corporation intent upon channeling all importations of this natural resin into the war program until it has built up a stockpile of gigantic proportions, there is virtually none of this gum available for civilian-use consumers. Hence, recourse is being had by these consumers to copal and such other replacement gums as are suitable in some respects, although not in all, as substitutes for shellac itself. On this score, research work in laboratories has already revealed several of these partial substitutes which are proving fairly satisfactory.

Some conception of the meager character of the export movement of shellac from its source to various consuming countries of the world so far this year is obtainable from a study of the following figures setting forth these exportations for the first seven months of this year—January 1 to July 31—and comparisons with those for corresponding periods of last year and two years ago:—

Types of Shellac	Packages 1943	1942	1941
Orange	39,851	193,128	286,414
Garnet	2,038	5,942	4,805
Button	700	9,104	11,312
Seed	3,037	....	....
Total	45,625	208,172	302,531

Varnish Gums

Asphalt.—Both the buying movement and the supply of these gums continues "spotty." Shortages are developing in numerous directions and prices are being well maintained. The New York WPB office is currently offering 185 pounds of gilsonite.

Copal.—Varnish makers and manufacturers of resin emulsion paints continue fairly liberal purchasers of Congo copals, of which the local supply is still of satisfactory proportions. Recent arrivals have included 7,962 bagfuls.

Synthetic Resins

The buying movement among civilian-use consumers continues to grow among all such synthetic resins as are either outside allocation control or subject to fairly liberal WPB allotments to essential industry users.

The supply of phenolic resins designed for the making of protective coatings has improved somewhat, of late, except for certain types of coatings requiring substituted phenols for their production. But paraphenyl phenol and tertiary butyl phenol resins are still deemed critical materials, in which requirements of the armed forces must be met before allocations can be made to other users. There has also been some amplification in the supply of urea melamine formaldehyde resins and WPB is now giving consideration to some liberalization in its allocation policy on their account.

Glues and Binders

Casein. — Additional importations, amounting to 8,686 bagfuls, or approximately 1,389¾ tons, have temporarily prevented a complete cleanup of stocks of imported casein on WPB allocations. As the demand continues brisk and is still unsatisfied for the most part, exporters have marked up their prices by a half cent to a basis of 10c. per pound, f.o.b., source.

Domestic production is still very light, and such sales as are being currently made are at the price ceilings of 24c. to 24¾c. per pound.

The estimated domestic output for September was 1,088,000 pounds, slightly less than half that for the corresponding month of last year and 71 percent below the five-year average. For the first nine months of this year, the domestic yield was estimated at 18,453,000 pounds, showing a decrease of 19,959,000 pounds, or 52 percent below that for the corresponding period of 1942.

Soybean Protein.—Manufacturers of alpha protein have advanced their prices by 2 cents per pound to a basis of 19 cents per pound in carload lots of 40,000 to 60,000 pounds. In most instances, however, they are devoid of offerings. Even the leading interest reports being completely sold out.

Glues.—Despite recent importations of glue-making bones and other gluestock, the supply of raw materials available to glue manufacturers is still hopelessly inadequate. An unrelieved shortage of labor is still combining with this insufficiency of materials to make it impossible for producers to step up their output to the extent required for filling their huge backlog of orders. Nevertheless, the demand continues exceedingly brisk, although largely unsatisfied.

—O-P-D—

Metals and Alloys Price Ceilings Set

—Continued from page 5

cide, sodium molybdate, and other molybdenum alloys and compounds consumed principally by the metallurgical industry.

Vanadium metal, vanadium metal powder, vanadium silicide, vanadium chloride, sodium ortho vanadate, ammonium meta vanadate, and other vanadium alloys and compounds consumed principally by the metallurgical industry.

Cobalt metal fines, cobalt metal powder, cobalt oxides, and other alloys and compounds of cobalt consumed principally by the metallurgical industry. The new dollars-and-cents ceilings for some of the more important of the alloys and metals are as follows:—

Tunsten: — Ferrotungsten, $1.90 per pound of contained tungsten in quantities of 10,000 pounds or over.

Molybdenum: — Ferromolybdenum, 95 cents per pound of contained molybdenum; molybidic oxide and calcium molybdate, 80 cents per pound of contained molybdenum.

Vanadium: — Ferrovanadium, open hearth, $2.70; crucible, $2.80; primos, $2.90 per pound of contained vanadium.

Cobalt:—Cobalt metal for metallurgical use, $1.50 per pound in kegs 500 to 550 pounds.

Other specific prices are provided for smaller quantities and different grinding sizes of the foregoing alloys and metals, and in addition specific premiums are allowed for spot sales of ferrovanadium and cobalt metal. Dollars-and-cents prices also are established for ferrophosphorus, simanal, alsifer, calcium metal, calcium silicon, and calcium manganese silicon.

—O-P-D—

New England Paint Club to Meet Nov. 10

New England Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold a meeting in the Parker House, November 10. The guest speaker will be Thomas M. Joyce who will speak on "What's Happening in Massachusetts."

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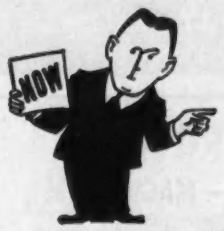

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Naval Stores Research Fund Request Denied

—*Continued from page 3*

the department cannot be set aside and naval stores experiments continued without calling for supplemental funds.

During hearings on the appropriation officials of the Forst Service indicated that the work being done on this project was the sole hope entertained by the department of being able to increase the production of gum turpentine and gum rosin during the 1943-44 season. War requirements demand the production of 350,000 units (350,000 barrels of gum turpentine and 1,150,000 barrels of gum rosin) in the 1943-44 crop year. This is a substantial increase over 1942-43 production which in itself failed to reach the goal set.

Research has already produced a method of increasing yields per tree by applying a small quantity of sulphuric acid or caustic soda to freshly chipped streaks. Over 500 naval stores operators are expected to try this method of increasing production this year. Past tests on a commercial basis indicate that production can be stepped up at least 17 percent by chemical stimulation.

This percentage is very small, however, compared with the increases being obtained in current experimental trials where new methods of chipping and chemical application have given yields of up to 125 percent over normal, according to a statement filed by the Forest Service with the committee. If these experiments can be carried through to satisfactory completition, it was added, the industry can probably be offered much superior production methods.

—O-P-D—

WPB Defines 'Dealers' And 'Warehouses'

—*Continued from page 3*

from dealing in any product for which it had no base tonnage.

The amended order also provides that orders placed with warehouses by dealers shall be given the status of authorized controlled materials orders only after acceptance by the warehouse. This will permit warehouses to distribute available material equitably among their dealer-customers rather than be forced to fill early orders in full, to the detriment of late comers.

—O-P-D—

Export Lard Price Premium Established

—*Continued from page 5*

average premiums prevailing in the trade. Consequently, there was also doubt as to the legally permissible premium.

OPA expects the establishment of the specific 8 percent premium for all exportations of lard to have a stabilizing effect on the industry.

The price at the Chicago basing point established by Maximum Price Regulation No. 53 is used as the maximum domestic price on which the premium is figured because Chicago is the center of the industry, and most exports originate from that area.

—O-P-D—

C-D-I-C Meeting Nov. 8

Cincinnati - Dayton - Indianapolis - Columbus Paint and Varnish Production Clubs will hold a meeting in the Hotel Biltmore, Dayton, November 8. Dr. Alex Schwarcman of Spencer-Kellogg will address the meeting on "Synthetic Oil Developments."

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OPD—11-8-1943

Fertilizers Distribution Probe Is Started

—Continued from page 3

by distributor machines. Phillip H. Groggins, chief of the Chemicals and Fertilizer Branch of WFA, agreed that the ammonium nitrate is difficult to store and handle, although it does constitute a good fertilizer after it has been applied. He estimated that 345,900 tons would be available by June, of which about 250,000 tons will be for direct application. About 110,000 tons will be supplied by TVA; about 140,000 tons from Canada; and the rest from the army's ordnance plants which are just now getting into production. They will produce about 15,000 tons monthly by the end of the year.

The investigating subcommittee is composed of Chairman Ellison D. Smith, of South Carolina; Senators John H. Bankhead, of Alabama; Allen J. Ellender, of Louisiana; Raymond E. Willis, of Indiana, and George D. Aiken, of Vermont.

Shipping Space Enigma

The decision of the War Shipping Administration to guarantee cargo space for only 500,000 tons of Chilean nitrates—approximately one-half of the amount that was brought in for the 1942-43 season—was made recently in face of the fact that the government has negotiated for purchase of 700,000 tons of nitrates from Chile, and has a 60-day option to purchase another 300,000 tons. Chairman Smith said:—

If I don't get the "powers that be" to furnish the shipping to import this amount (1,000,000 tons) I am going to introduce the same resolution that I did in the last World War, calling for an appropriation of a $20,000,000 revolving fund to take government ships to Chile and bring back nitrate of soda to America and sell it at cost, for cash, and take the wherewithal and go back and get more until we get the 1,000,000 tons.

Communications directed to the committee from farmers, fertilizer manufacturers and dealers profess their inability to understand the reasoning behind the WSA's action, in view of the fact that some 3,000,000 tons or more of shipping is now available than last year, and since the shipping lanes between the United States and South America have been largely cleared of the submarine menace.

Ammonia Nitrate Discussed

A number of the farmers also have complained to the committee of their troubles encountered in trying to use ammonium nitrate for fertilizing their crops which is being encouraged by the government because of the shortage of mixed fertilizer. They report that the material burns the hands and cannot be used in mechanical distributors.

J. A. Woods, president of the Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation, under date of October 29, forwarded to the committee 175 letters and statements from government agricultural workers; fertilizer manufacturers and dealers; and farmers, appealing for some action being taken that would eliminate the probable shortage of Chilean nitrates for use on next year's crops, and asking also that the ammonium nitrate be used in mixed fertilizer. Mr. Woods' letter follows:—

For the current year, we have been advised that presents plans provide for only enough shipping to bring in 500,000 tons. The balance of the nitrogen fertilizer needed is to come chiefly from ammonium nitrate produced by the government plants in this country and Canada, including the TVA, originally built for munitions purposes.

This ammonium nitrate should certainly be used in mixed fertilizer, but its usability as a side dressing is seriously questioned by most informed people because of (a) its mechanical condition; (b) the present shortage of farm labor; (c) change in long-established farm practices, and (d) poor storage arrangement and location of plants.

Potash Lend-Lease

One of the letters to the committee was from W. H. Farmer of the Anderson Fertilizer Company, Anderson, S. C., complaining of the shortage of potash and suggesting that it may be due to heavy exports to England. These exports are being made at a time when we are importing some potash from Russia, he said. His letter added:—

Why do they (Great Britain) not get it from Russia, Spain or Palestine? It is because potash from those places cost money, whereas what they get from the United States is free.

This letter was forwarded by Chairman Smith to War Food Administrator Marvin Jones for his comment. Mr. Jones refrained from discussing the conclusion drawn by Mr. Farmer, although admitting that British takings of American potash is reducing the supply. Mr. Jones' reply went on to state:—

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Great Britain the volume available for the United States agriculture during the fertilizer year 1943-44 will be approximately 10 percent less than in the previous year 1942-43. The allocation to Great Britain was based on the reasonable data that ship space would be conserved and actual food requirements for the Allies more nearly accomplished by utilizing United States produced potash for food production in the British Isles rather than in the United States. Necessarily this policy requires some adjustment in the fertilizer program during the current year. This adjustment is being accomplished by a plan operating through the fertilizer industry which will permit farmers to purchase grades of fertilizer containing slightly less potash than normal or purchasing desired grades on a slightly lower volume than heretofore.

Nitrogen and Superphosphate

Even though we regret that there is not adequate potash to supply the anticipated requirements we believe the additional supplies of nitrogen and superphosphate will at least in part, if not wholly, offset the effect on crop production of the slight decrease in potash. There is a base possibility that the allocations to Great Britain may be partially replaced by future shipments from Russia and Spain to either Great Britain or the United States. May I assure you that every effort is being made to secure these shipments from Russia and Spain to the end that the supplies of potash for the United States will be the greatest possible under existing circumstances.

Groggins Gives Views

Another letter in the committee's files on the subject of Chilean nitrate imports is from P. H. Groggins, chief of the Chemicals and Fertilizer Branch of the War Food Administration. It is in reply to complaints of the Maybank Fertilizer Corporation and Planters Fertilizer and Phosphate Corporation against the prospective inadequacy of Chilean nitrate supplies. Mr. Groggins' letter follows:—

It is true present plans call for the importation of only 500,000 tons of Chilean nitrate of soda, as compared to 1,000,000 tons during the past fiscal year. This does not, however, convey a true picture of our total supplies of chemical nitrogenous materials.

In the 1942-43 fiscal year approximately 1,000,000 tons of sodium nitrate were imported from Chile. Considerable tonnage was used in mixed fertilizers. The quantity used for side and top dressing of crops approximated 812,000 tons. None is to be used this year in mixed fertilizer. For the 1943-44 year supplies for top and side dressing should equal 90 percent of the tonnages used last year, or possibly more. 500,000 tons is expected to be provided in Chilean imports. The balance will come from domestic production of synthetic nitrate of soda. Obviously, there is no factual foundation to the rumor that we have only 50 percent of a normal supply of this material.

Nitrate of soda alone will equal only 56 percent of our total supply of chemical nitrogen materials for the 1943-44 year, available for direct application. However, the total supply of nitrogen, for such purpose, from all materials, is about 25 percent greater than for 1942-43, which, incidentally, saw our fertilizer consumption at the highest level in history. This increased supply is largely in the form of ammonium nitrate. This, too, is an excellent material and is now being offered in improved mechanical condition comparable to nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, and other better known materials, though no more efficient source of nitrogen.

In order to obtain equitable distribution of this very large supply of fertilizer materials, farmers should be encouraged to take at least 25 percent, and possibly more of their straight nitrogen fertilizer requirements in the form of ammonium nitrate. By so doing they will insure an adequate supply of fertilizer for all farmers since, if not utilized as produced, ammonium nitrate processing plants would be forced to close down and we could conceivably lose a goodly portion of our increased supplies.

—O-P-D—

National Starch Products, Inc., executive office and research laboratories, this city, will move to 270 Madison avenue November 15.

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Flaxseed Firmer in Primary Markets—Lard Stocks Down Sharply Despite Big Hog Receipts—Trade Quiet

A firm tone continued to prevail in miscellaneous oils, fats and greases last week, quotations generally being maintained at previous levels in all branches of the market. There was apparently no broadening of purchasing operations so far as new business in the general list was concerned though here and there some increase was noted in the volume of inquiries received for spot and nearby material. There was a steady movement of various commodities on uncompleted contracts.

Flaxseed marketing showed some increase in the Northwest following an upturn in prices. The movement of some other oilseeds to crushing plants, though larger than recently, was still rather disappointing, and offerings of oil continued inadequate for demand, much of the output apparently being required for delivery on government and civilian contracts previously placed. Yields of soybeans and peanuts in some sections were said to have been cut down by unfavorable weather in recent weeks, temperatures being unseasonably low. There was an impression in some quarters that government crop reports for November would make a less favorable showing than the October returns.

Hog prices weakened under heavier receipts. Lard stocks decreased sharply during the past month despite largely increased hog supplies. An amendment to the fish oils limitation order prescribed new quotas and quota periods to permit a better direction of this raw material to essential uses.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
195.4	195.4	195.4	191.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated.—Moving steadily and in a liberal volume into consuming channels in the paint industry. Supplies of raw material large.

Corn. — Offerings remained light, crude and refined. Market firm though quiet.

Cottonseed.—No slackening of demand for salad and cooking oils. Producers sold ahead.

Oiticica.—Quiet in absence of open market supplies. Production in the State of Piaui, Brazil, during the season from December, 1943, to April, 1944, is estimated at 1,500 metric tons from an anticipated harvest of 5,000 tons of seed.

Palm.—Quiet and nominal in absence of offerings.

Peanut.—Crude production increasing, but oil offerings still light in all primary centers. Refined in limited supply locally. Market firm.

Soybean. — Beans moving in increased volume to mills, but offerings of oil remain light, crude and refined. Market firm.

Chicago, Nov. 5.—Quietness prevails in vegetable oils. Corn oil, crude, mills, 12¾c. per pound; refined, edible oil, 15½c. to 15¾c. per pound, drums, car lots. Soybean oil, crude, mills, 11¾c. per pound.

Los Angeles, Nov. 3.—All available vegetable oils in excellent request. Castor, prime cold pressed, quoted at 13.5c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles; 14.4c. per pound in drums, plus drum cost. Coconut, crude, quoted at the ceiling of 8c. per pound in tankcars. Mustard seed, nominal at 14c. per pound in tankcars. Soybean, quoted at 12.65c. per pound in tankcars.

Flaxseed

Minneapolis, Nov. 5.—Flaxseed receipts somewhat heavier. Offerings in good demand. One cash house was bidding for Southern seed to go to Duluth but failed to get anything because local crushers were willing to pay more. The general market showed very good tone. Quality of the seed averaged good but may deteriorate next week because of snowfall in western Minnesota and through important sections of the Dakotas. The boxcar situation is none too good and will restrict the movement for some time to come. The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	Dec.	May
Saturday	$3.05	$3.00	$3.01
Monday	3.05	3.00½	3.00¾
Tuesday	3.05	3.00½	3.00¾
Wednesday	3.05	3.00½	3.00¾
Thursday	3.05	2.99¾	3.00¼
Friday	3.05	2.98¾	2.99

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
This week	472,500	208,500	34,500	106,500
Since Sept. 1	13,415,500	9,612,000	999,500	1,168,000

Buenos Aires, Nov. 5.—No flaxseed offerings. Rosario quotes $1.92½ per bushel. Exports this week, 358,000 bushels to the United States and 524,000 to the United Kingdom. Visible supply, 15,925,000 bushels.

Linseed Meal.—Local offerings remained light. Market firm.

Minneapolis, Nov. 5.—Crushers are always sold ahead for 60 days on linseed meal and have very few tons to sell on spot. Shipping instructions are plentiful and output is taken immediately that it becomes available. Quotations remain at ceiling.

Shipments of linseed meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1943	1942
This week	12,600,000	18,320,000
Since Sept. 1	109,840,000	65,810,000

Linseed Oil

A firmer flaxseed situation in primary markets failed to stimulate business here in linseed oil, purchasing generally being limited to moderate lots of spot or nearby oil by consumers and dealers in need of fresh supplies. There was a steady movement, however, on unfilled contracts. Receipts of seed in primary centers showed some increase following an upturn in seed prices. Crushers were good buyers and all offerings were readily absorbed. Recent importations included 2,939 bags and 5,944 tons of flaxseed. Another lot of 500,000 bushels of Canadian seed has been sold for November shipment to American crushers. The second official estimate of the Argentina acreage put it at 5,828,000 acres against 5,996,000 acres in the first estimate and a final area last year of 6,111,000 acres.

Minneapolis, Nov. 5.—There is a strong demand for all of the linseed oil available and crushers have a back-log of shipping instructions that keeps them going full speed. Quotations continue at ceilings.

Shipments of linseed oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1943	1942
This week	6,200,000	13,320,000
Since Sept. 1	65,640,000	56,956,000

Los Angeles, Nov. 3.—Good demand for linseed oil. Tanks, 14.5c. per pound.

Cottonseed Oil

The local market for refined cottonseed oil futures remained extremely dull last week. Offerings were still lacking and quotations were stationary. The crude oil situation lacked new features. Although the movemen of seed to oil mills has increased recently, offerings of oil remained light. There was an impression in some quarters that the November government cotton crop estimate would point to a further reduction in the indicated cotton yield owing to cold weather. The tendency of hog prices was downward at times as receipts of hogs were heavier. Stocks of lard in Chicago decreased approximately 12,000,000 pounds during October, leaving a total of 21,641,888 pounds against 10,627,078 pounds last year.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils, fats, and greases are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Rheem
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RHEEM MANUFACTURING CO.
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Los Angeles, Calif.
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Birmingham, Ala. — Danville, Pa.
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RUFATS
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WILSON-MARTIN DIV.
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Prices as follows:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
March	....	....	14.00@14.43
May	....	....	14.00@14.45
December	....	....	14.00 nom.

Cash oil, 13.95c. nom.
Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.

Cake and Meal.—Offerings continued light in primary markets. Good demand. Tone firm.

Atlanta, Nov. 3.—State and federal agricultural reports indicate rapid conclusion of harvesting cotton, peanuts and soybeans in the South. The market for the available oilseed products is sluggish; very little interest in futures.

Memphis, Nov. 5.—Oil situation continues unchanged except some few buyers have withdrawn from market. Others limiting purchases to 60 days. Selling continues scattered. Cottonseed meal in urgent demand. Situation should improve as peanut and soybean crush getting into full production. Weather very favorable for picking and ginning cotton.

Fatty Acids

Contract deliveries were steady and in some cases liberal, but new business was quieter. The market retained a firm tone, however, quotations being generally well maintained.

Chicago, Nov. 5.—Fatty acids, active. Corn oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; 14½c. to 15c., drums, car lots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4⅞c. to 5c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 3¼c. to 3½c.

Fish Oils

Menhaden.—Interest on the part of consumers of refined oil generally limited to comparatively small quantities. Stocks light. Market firm.

Baltimore, Nov. 3.—Menhaden fishing in Chesapeake Bay and in areas to the North has definitely ended for the season. Business in crude oil remains very quiet.

Sardine.—Market here for refined oil remained quiet. Stocks below normal. Tone firm. No material change in reports concerning fishing results.

Los Angeles, Nov. 3.—No important deliveries of sardines have been made to the processing plants for several days at any of the ports, and at Monterey a dispute between fishermen and plant operators is reported over under-sized fish. There have been no important sales reported. For the week ending October 23, the California Sardine Products Institute reported a catch of 20,025 tons of raw fish turned in, making 223,907 tons for the season, against 220,964 tons as of a year ago on October 22.

Fats and Greases

Greace.—Supplies still light on spot and for nearby delivery and market quiet, though many inquiries received from local and outside buyers. Tone firm.

Tallow.—Contract deliveries still apparently absorbing bulk of output, leaving little available on spot. Inquiries numerous. Market firm at ceilings.

Animal Oils

Lard.—Supplies on spot still abnormally light. Steady contract movement. Inquiry good for all grades.

Neatsfoot.—No increase in offerings on spot or for nearby delivery. Active inquiry from local and outside buyers.

Waxes

Interest in the local wax situation on the part of consumers and dealers showed no falling off last week. On the contrary, inquiries continued to be received in a liberal volume and transactions for the period would probably have been larger than they were but for the lack of adequate supplies. A firm tone continued to prevail and quotations were well maintained throughout the list. Recent importations included 911 bags of ouricury, 339 bags of carnauba and 400 bags of beeswax.

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Recent Imports

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ACID, TARTARIC—29 bbls, Weaver & Hugi
BEEF LIVERS—64 tcs, Armour & Co
BRYONIA LEAVES—4 bls, 880 lbs, Peek & Velsor
BONES, GLUE—9,552 bgs, Consolidated Chemical Industries
GLUE SHEETS—1,000 bgs, Nicholson & Co
REJECT—4,000 bgs, Eastman Gelatine Corp
1,000 bgs, American Agriculutral & Chemical Corp
CALCIUM TARTRATE—4,445 bgs, Enco Chemical Corp
CASEIN—400 bgs, 52,000 lbs, L Furth, Inc
1,000 bgs, 130,000 lbs, Tupman-Thurlow & Co
2,800 bgs, 364,000 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
800 bgs, 104,000 lbs, F H Paul & Stein Bros
600 bgs, 78,000 lbs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
600 bgs, 7,800 lbs, H S Cramer & Co
1,800 bgs, 208,000 lbs, American British Chemical Supplies
400 bgs, 52,000 lbs, Packing Product Co
CASTOR BEANS—3,000 bgs, 450,000 lbs, Grismar & Co
1,000 bgs, 150,000 lbs, Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Co
2,000 bgs, 300,000 lbs, Merchants National Bank
8,000 bgs, 1,200,000 lbs, Irving Trust Co
13,000 bgs, 1,950,000 lbs
CENTAURY LEAVES—4 bls, 880 lbs, Peek & Velsor
CINNAMON—84 bgs, 8,400 lbs, Volkart Bros
5 bgs, 500 lbs, Dodwell & Co
29 bgs, 2,900 lbs, Willets Co
50 bgs, 5,000 lbs, Catz American Co
5 bgs, 500 lbs, Holland Colombo Trading Society
5 bgs, 500 lbs, Joensson & Cross
50 bgs, 5,000 lbs, A G Dunn
24 bgs, 2,400 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co
73 bgs, 7,300 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
50 bgs, 5,000 lbs, Chase National Bank Trust Co
6 bgs, 600 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
COCOA BEANS—2,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co
2,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, Brown Bros Harriman Co
5,000 bgs, 1,000,000 lbs, National City Bank
2,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
2,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, Middleton & Co
2,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, Scarburgh & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, E Adler & Co
3,000 bgs, 600,000 lbs, Bankers Trust Co
COTTONSEED MEAL—33,850 bgs
1,300 tons
FLAXSEED—2,939 bgs, Leval & Co, Inc
5,944 tons, Leval & Co, Inc
GENTIAN ROOT—150 bgs, 16,500 lbs, R J Prentiss & Co
GLUESTOCK—100 bls, E J Lang
93 bls, Brown Bros Harriman Co
404 bls, Carl M Loeb Rhoades & Co
357 bls, Consolidated Chemical Industries
25 bls, First National Bank
25 bls, H Remis
GUM, COPAL—3,000 bgs, O G Innes Corp
1,300 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
500 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling
800 bgs, H P Winter & Co
1,665 bgs, G W S Patterson & Co
HAIR, HORSE—40 bls, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co
50 cs, H Rosenhirsch & Co
10 bls
HORSE TAIL—30 cs, F H Cone & Co
100 cs, S Zeitlin Son & Co
30 cs, American Bristles & Hair Drawing Co
HORSETAIL HERB—8 bls, 1,760 lbs, Peek & Velsor
MARJORAM LEAVES—15 bls, 3,300 lbs, Peek & Velsor
MEDICINAL PREPS—30 cs, D C Andrews & Co
MARSHMALLOW ROOT—8 bls, 1,760 lbs, R J Prentiss & Co
OIL, CITRONELLA—1 dm, Orbis Product Corp
5 dms, Geo Lueders & Co
2 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard
5 dms, Fritzsche Bros
1 dm, Holland Colombo Trading Society
1 dm, R J Prentiss & Co
1 dm
1 dm, Dodge & Olcott Co
CODLIVER—350 dms, Arista Oil Product Co
100 bbls
CODLIVER, MED—31 dms
CODLIVER SETTLINGS—40 dms
LEMONGRASS—1 dm, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co
1 dm, B T Bush Co
1 dm, Givaudan-Delawanna
1 dm, Van Amerigen Haebler Co
OX GALLS, CONC—3 tcs, International Product Corp
PAPAIN—8 half cs, R J Prentiss & Co
5 half cs, Dodwell & Co
4 half cs, C L Huisking & Co
5 cs, S B Penick & Co
5 cs, Otto Gerdau Co
4 cs, Oceano Shipping Co
8 cs, Holland Colombo Trading Society
PAPRIKA—250 bgs, 35,000 lbs, Continental Spice Co
ROSEMARY LEAVES—45 bls, 9,900 lbs, Peek & Velsor
TANKAGE—3,400 bgs, 346,000 lbs, Armour & Co
3,029 bgs, 302,900 lbs, Tupman-Thurlow Co
827 bgs, 82,700 lbs, J C Jett & Co
1,401 bgs, 140,100 lbs, Maurice Pincoffs Co
3,605 bgs, 360,500 lbs, Swift & Co
2,984 bgs, 298,400 lbs, Wilson & Co
1,881 bgs, 188,100 lbs, Anewalt Schmitt Co
6,101 bgs, 610,100 lbs
TARTAR—145 bgs, Brauner & Co
TEAWASTE—15,089 bgs
TUNNY LIVERS—4 bbls, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co
WATTLE BARK—453 bls, Hammond & Carpenter
WAX, BEES—400 blocks, Wessel, Duval & Co
CARNAUBA—112 bgs, 22,400 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
127 bgs, 25,400 lbs, Chase National Bank
100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
OURICURY—1 bg, 200 lbs, Brown Bros Harriman Co
5 bgs, 1,000 lbs, Strahl & Pitsch
10 bgs, 2,000 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
91 bgs, 18,200 lbs, J Htnry Schroeder Banking Corp
83 bgs, 16,600 lbs, W R Grace & Co
30 bgs, 6,000 lbs, Marine Midland Trust Co
100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co
180 bgs, 36,000 lbs, Avon Trading Co
112 bgs, 22,400 lbs, Wm M Allison & Co
100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
WINE LEES—937 bgs, Charles Pfizer & Co

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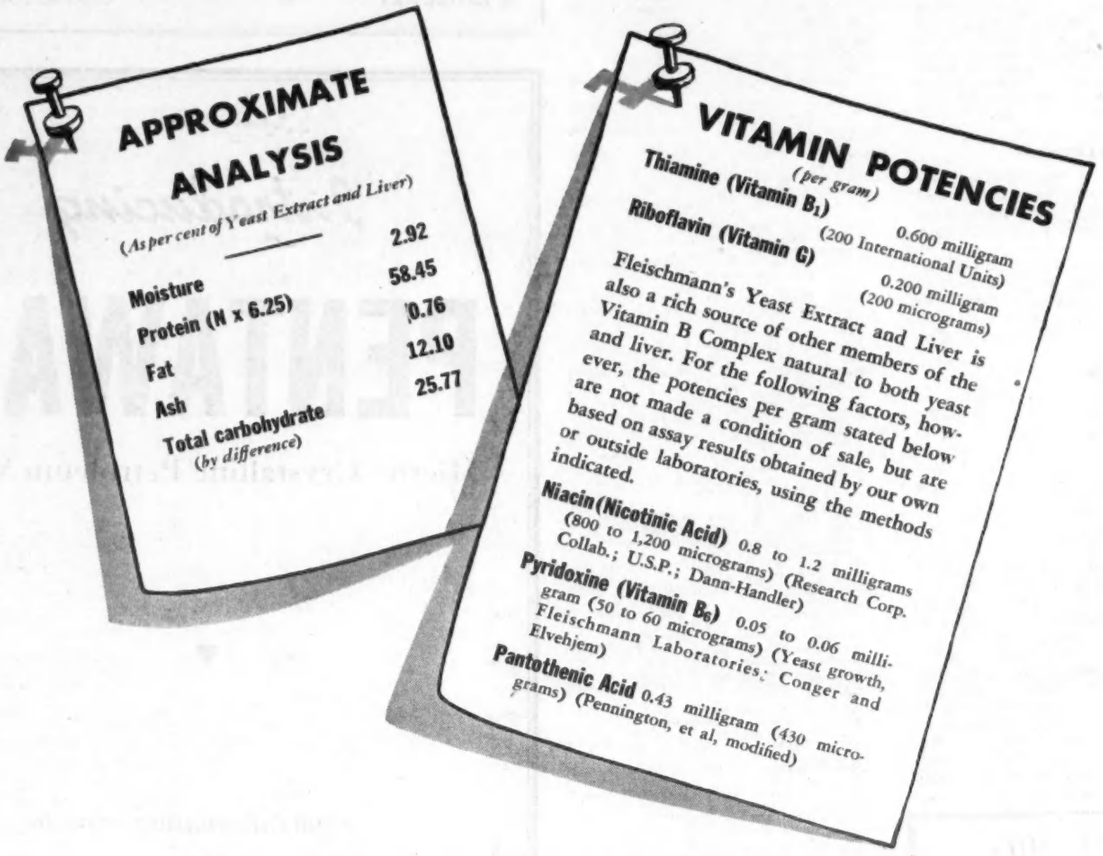
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Ash 12.10
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Riboflavin (Vitamin G) 0.200 milligram (200 micrograms)
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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Cinchona Alkaloids Allocated — Thiamine Hydrochloride and Riboflavin Reduced—WPB Offers Surpluses

Reductions of approximately 10 percent in the prices of thiamine hydrochloride and riboflavin were the price features of the drug and fine chemicals market last week. Manufacturers of major vitamins continue their commendable purpose not to deserve the allegations of profiteering which are leveled at some distributors of these medicaments in dosage form. So many raw and intermediate materials are required in the production of synthetic vitamins that only real efficiency makes cost reductions possible.

War agency activities had a particularly interesting feature in the transferring of the crystallizable cinchona alkaloids from the limitation conservation order to allocation control. Small-lot transactions are exempted. All but small inventories must be reported. Quinidine was restricted to cardiac medication. Further particulars are given on page 3.

Business continued to show seasonal trends, but there was about as much shrinkage as there was expansion of volume, the change being mostly in the materials involved.

Wholesale drug sales, based on reports to the Department of Commerce by 135 houses doing an aggregate business of $27,318,000 in the month, were 9 percent larger in September than in August and 11 percent larger than in September, 1942. Inventories showed a gain of 16 percent from the end of September, last year. Sales of 2,274 independent retail druggists in thirty-four States, aggregating $11,133,533 in September, were 1 percent less than the value of sales in August, but 19 percent larger than sales in September, 1942.

Some more offerings of surplus stocks by the Regional Redistribution Division of the War Production Board, Empire State building, New York, are noted for several of the articles commented on below. Sales of these goods will be made in accordance with WPB regulations governing excess and idle inventories.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

Riboflavin, $99 per kg.
Thiamine hydrochloride, $25 per kg.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
241.0	241.0	241.0	237.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Acetanilide. — Supplies are very tight. Demand keeps growing.

Acetophenetidin.—Although it also is in strong demand, the condition of this acetyl anodyne is different from that of acetanilide; supplies are adequate.

Acid, Boric.—Consuming demands have been growing for some time. In consequence both borax and boric acid have been removed by WPB from the inventory restriction order, M-161.

Acid, Tannic. — Civilian supplies have been expanding as the military applications were switched to other agents. Development of a new raw material has helped. Some reflection of the resulting condition is to be found in the offering of 7,700 pounds for sale out of surplus by the local WPB redistribution division.

Agar.—Local supplies are practically nil. Most of the Pacific coast production, all being confined to bacteriologic use, does not get past Midwestern processors. Carolina coast production still mostly promise. African production may ease lend-lease demands shortly. An agar replacer, derived from irish moss, is being offered at $1.90 to $2.50 per pound at a Massachusetts production point.

Berberine.—A call for pound lots of hydrochloride is going unfilled. This salt of the alkaloid is reported available only in ounces and fractions thereof—and in an aggregate of but a few ounces. These lots are quoted at from $1.80 to $2.30 per ounce depending on the size. The sulphate is more plentiful but no call is evident. Berberine appears to have been overlooked in the programming of wartime production. Of course, supplies of the parent drug plant have been pinched off by maritime transportation constrictions and the paying away of bark-peelers and root-diggers from the woods of the Pacific Northwest.

Bismuth Salts.—This group is quiet. Supplies are sufficient in the civilian markets for the restricted purposes of the allocation scheme. Production for general drug use runs about 25 percent below last year's.

Butyl Solvents.—Lower grain prices have made possible decreases in the November price schedules of butyl acetate and butyl alcohol produced by fermentation outside of Illinois and Indiana. The acetate schedule is four-tenths cent per pound lower; the alcohol schedule seven-tenths cent per pound lower throughout.

Castor Oil.—Further importations of beans give a greater promise of permanency to the freedom recently extended by WPB. The latest noticeable group of receipts of beans aggregated some 8,000 tons, bringing the ten-month total up to something like 115,000 tons. The local WPB redistribution office has a surplus lot of 596 pounds of deodorized oil for sale.

Chicago, Nov. 3.—Trade in castor oil holds up well. Tone is firm. Ruling prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15¼c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 14¼c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Cinchona Alkaloids.—Cinchona bark and its major crystallizable alkaloids were put under allocation by WPB in an amendment to conservation order M-131 November 4. Order M-131-a was superseded and revoked. The new order affects all but certain small transactions in quinine, cinchonine, totaquine, cinchonidine, and quinidine, as well as the bark.

Ethyl Carbamate. — The local WPB redistribution division has a surplus lot of 1,080 pounds for sale. The prevailing price of this drug is 58 cents per pound, delivered East.

Fishliver Oils.—Broadening of interest in the possibilities of these materials was indicated by inquiries developing during the week. These were on the production side as well as that of consumption. Questions of eventual values were passing about, a condition that has been noticeable in various quarters since the recent wide publishing of a doctoral pronouncement anent the overrating of vitamins.

Los Angeles, Nov. 3.—Vitamin oils are snug at ceiling prices, excepting in the cases of the very high potencies, and there is a crying need for more supplies. Especially the lower potencies, used for feeds are drastically short.

Glycerin.—Nothing special turned up in this quarter. The fat-salvaging agencies sent out a new, serious call for increased kitchen contributions to the needs of the nation at war and at home. Here and there also were heard mentions of the possibility that production of glycerin from nonfatty sources might shortly emerge from the exigencies which turn the raw materials into other industrial products. Glycols and invert sugars and other replacers were moving in substantial volume.

Chicago, Nov. 3.—The glycerin market is firm, with demand good, and apparently a generally fairly well balanced supply situation coming into the picture.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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Ruling prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Isopropyl Ether.—The local WPB redistribution division is offering for sale a lot of 1,150 gallons out of excess inventory.

Lithium Salts.—Civilian needs are still disregarded in the allocating of the basic compounds. Stocks of medicinal salts are very low. Quotations are almost wholly nominal.

Methanol.—Normal seasonal trends are kept in check by the applicable L and M orders. OPA has voted a dealer's allowance of not more than 50 cents a cord in addition to maximum prices for chemical wood in forty-two counties in central Tennessee.

Milk Powders. — Firmness, on the basis of light supplies, remained characteristic of the market. The estimated production of 37,000,000 pounds of dry skim milk in September was 27 percent less than the output in the corresponding month in 1942, and production continued to decline during October. September production of dry whole milk is estimated at 9,000,000 pounds, an increase of one-third in comparison with September, 1942. This production also has been tapering off for several weeks past.

Milk Sugar. — Dollars-and-cents price ceilings were set by OPA effective November 15 at the producer level. These represent an average increase of about 2c. per pound. Particulars will be found in the news pages of this issue.

Mydriatics.—Supplies of all sorts of alkaloids in this group and their salts are comparatively slim but are generally referred to as enough to get along with under careful procedure. Plans for increased cultivation of some of the parent plants are being extended. Caution is the rule in this connection because low-cost competition from abroad always hangs on the horizon.

Opiates.—Producers as a rule have backlogs of orders, but no immediate needs go unfilled. The situation in respect of the crude drug is steadily getting easier. The Federal courts recently tied a tight string on one extensive "semilegitimate" supplier of morphine tablets, which leaves more for legitimate channels. The seasonal demand for codeine is proceeding normally.

Potassium Hydroxide. — The local WPB redistribution division has a surplus lot of 2,100 pounds of flake material which it would like to sell.

Potassium Sulphate.—A lot of 2,500 pounds of N.F. quality is offered for sale out of surplus stock by the local WPB redistribution division.

Quicksilver. — The market was quieter after the preceding week's spurt. Expectations do not attach any insufficiency to the reduced supply officially set up for next year. It is well known that current abnormal consumption is well within available quantities.

San Francisco, Nov. 3.—Quicksilver is easy, with sales recorded here during the week on the basis of $187 per flask, f.o.b. San Francisco. In the main, inquiries are few.

Riboflavin.—A new, lower price schedule was put in effect during the week:—100-gram bottles are now $430 per kilogram; smaller containers are 46 cents per gram.

Tartrates.—Supplies of raw materials for the most part still await transportation from original sources, although more than 5,000 bags have come in since last reports. Prices at foreign sources have not yet been changed.

Thiamine Hydrochloride.—The price in the largest containers was reduced to $265 per kilogram. In smaller bottles the new quotation is 29½ cents per gram.

—O-P-D—

McK. Recapitalization Plans Completed

W. J. Murray, president of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., has announced completion of the corporation's program of recapitalization, which was approved by vote of stockholders at a recent meeting in Baltimore, Md., and authorized by the board of directors.

Proxies totaling 78 percent of the common stock were received and voted in favor of authorizing 200,000 shares of new preferred stock. An unusually small negative vote of approximately one-half of 1 percent was cast, Mr. Murray said.

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Drug Products Heads

Harry Noonan, retired president of the Drug Products Company, Long Island City, sits, while Joseph H. Moss, new president, leans on the table, and George E. Hickey, vice-president, stands by at the farewell party to Mr. Noonan prior to his departure, October 30, for Phoenix, Ariz., which will henceforth be his home.

Pharmaceuticals Must Be Registered in Peru

OPD Washington Bureau

Regulations for registration of pharmaceutical products in Peru have been established by a decree which also provides for the re-registration of products registered prior to August 27, 1938, according to the Department of Commerce. All trade-marked or patented pharmaceuticals are required to be registered. Agents or importers of foreign pharmaceuticals are given 90 days in which to fulfill the requirements of the decree.

—O-P-D—

Milk Sugar Price Ceilings Set by OPA

—Continued from page 7

of casein or cheese. It is also known as lactose. There are three types of milk sugar:—

(1) "Crude," which is the term applied to the unrefined crystals which result from boiling or treating the whey. (2) "Refined" milk sugar which conforms to all the standards set forth in the United States Pharmacopeia, and is termed milk sugar U. S. P. (3) "Technical" milk sugar means sugar which has been refined but deviates from the standards of the U. S. Pharmacopeia in that its water solution may be straw colored and its ash content may be 1 percent.

OPA's action removes sales of milk sugar from control under MPR No. 280 and places them under MPR No. 289, adjusting prices upward to a point where production costs are covered.

Under the new pricing method all prices are set on an f. o. b. plant basis. On sales of half a carlot or over, in barrels, producers are allowed a maximum f. o. b. plant price of 26 cents per pound for "refined" milk sugar; 24 cents a pound for "technical"; 19 cents per pound for "crude" which is sold for laboratory use, and 17 cents per pound for "crude" sold for further refining. For sales in containers other than barrels, producers are permitted to add the actual cost of such other containers to the price established for milk sugar not in containers.

For small-lot sales, or less than half-carlot sales, somewhat higher prices are allowed. The differentials represent the greater sales expense involved in making small-lot sales.

OPA provided that wholesalers and packagers are to price their items by taking the difference between the "old cost" of milk sugar and the "new cost" and adding it to the price set in MPR No. 280 for the item.

Retailers price their items by adding their customary mark-up to the price established for them in MPR No. 280.

—O-P-D—

American Pharmaceutical Ass'n Meeting December 13-14

American Pharmaceutical Association will hold its mid-Winter meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria, this city, December 13 and 14.

—O-P-D—

BUY WAR BONDS—INVEST 10% OF YOUR WEEKLY PAY

Lewis-Howe Co. Enters Ad Stipulation with FTC

OPD Washington Bureau

Lewis-Howe Company, St. Louis, Mo., selling a drug product designated "NR Tablets" or "Nature's Remedy," has stipulated with the Federal Trade Commission to cease disseminating any advertisement which fails to reveal that the product should not be used when abdominal pain, nausea or other symptoms of appendicitis are present; provided, however, that such advertising need contain only the statement, "Caution: Use Only as Directed," if the directions for use on the label or in the labeling contain a caution or warning to the same effect.

—O-P-D—

National Starch Offers Penicillium Nutrient

The Indianapolis corn milling plant of National Starch Products, Inc., is supplying corn steep liquor for growing *Penicillium notatum*, the mold from which penicillin is obtained. The advantages of corn steep liquor as a nutrient medium for growing the culture were first discovered by the Peoria laboratories of the Department of Agriculture. This by-product of the initial stage in the manufacture of cornstarch was found to increase the production of penicillin by the parent mold.

—O-P-D—

Thompson Co. Opens Offices In Mexico to Buy Shark Livers

To facilitate purchases of shark livers, the William T. Thompson Company, vitamin oil manufacturer, Los Angeles, Calif., has opened assaying and buying offices in Guaymas, Mexico, under the direction of Cecil B. Gardner, who is transferring his activities from the California processing plant. The livers, sought mainly for their vitamin A content, will be shipped from Mexico in frozen condition and processed in Los Angeles. Types of Mexican sharks from which the majority of livers are derived are known as soupfin and hammerhead.

—O-P-D—

Sharp & Dohme Cuts Cost Of 'Lyovac' Blood Plasma

Sharp & Dohme announced on November 1 another price reduction in the cost of 'Lyovac' normal human plasma for civilian medical practice. When the product was first made available in 1941 it carried a list price of $44.80, and this was reduced to $37.50 in 1942. The present reduction brings the list price to $33, subject to the company's usual schedule of discounts.

—O-P-D—

Commercial Solvents Has New Skin Protector

A new skin protector has just been announced by the Commercial Solvents Corporation, this city. The new product, called CSC Protector, is non-sticky, white, and greaseless. It will not irritate sensitive skin, and it has no drying effect even after long and continuous use.

—O-P-D—

H. V. B. Smith has resigned as special assistant to the chief of the Inorganic Chemicals Section Chemical Division, War Production Board.

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Gets Honorary Degree

Theodore G. Klumpp, president of Winthrop Chemical Company, this city, has received the honorary degree of doctor of science from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science.

N.W.D.A. Committee Chairmen Named

Lace I. Fitschen, newly elected president of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, has announced the appointment of ten new committee chairmen and the reappointment of four to serve the association during 1943 and 1944. The new appointments are:—

Entertainment, Herman Brooks, of Coty, Inc., this city; business program, Earl Retter, of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; associate membership, W. E. Powell, of the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio; manufacturers, J. J. Toohy, of E. R. Squibb & Sons, this city; employer and employee relations, R. B. Rucker, McKesson & Robbins, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.; legislation, James B. Bowers, of the Owens & Minor Drug Company, Richmond, Va.; local associations, Henry B. Fairchild, of Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Company, Grand Rapids; trade promotion, O. L. Rafuse, of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

Reappointed were:—

Harold M. Altshul, of Ketchum & Co., this city, distribution of proprietaries; J. A. Robinson, of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., this city, insurance; William S. Auchincloss, of the Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter, this city, memorials; and Robert B. Magnus, of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, this city, rates and routes.

Chairmen have not yet been appointed for credits and collections, statistical research and sales management committees.

—O-P-D—

Alcohol Available For Vinegar Production

—Continued from page 7

are expected to drop sharply because of the short apple harvest and the current favorable market for fresh apples, fresh cider, and other apple products. In addition, industrial requirements for alcohol and molasses during the last two years have tended to restrict the quantities of these products available for vinegar production.

—O-P-D—

Mo. Drug Association Golf Winners Reported

The final golf tournament of the Associated Drug & Chemical Industries of Missouri, Inc., was held at Bellerive Country Club in St. Louis, October 26. Prize winners were:—Franc Barada, of Fritzsche Brothers; Gene Meyer, of the United Drug Company; Jack Berkeley and Cy Merrell of the Monsanto Chemical Company; Harry White of Jas. F. Ballard, Inc.; George Erwin of the Puro Company; Glen O'Neal of the Dow Chemical Company and Bob Kieth of the Kieth-Victor Pharm.

—O-P-D—

Yaras Completes Trade Arrangements with Mexargo

Herman Yaras, head of a Los Angeles importing and exporting company, has completed trade arrangements with the firm of Mexargo in Mexico City. Mexargo is Mexico's largest trading company with wide distributing facilities in Mexico and many other Latin-American countries. Until recently, Herman Yaras was president of the Marsman Trading Corporation in the Phillipines and one of the last civilians to leave the islands before the Japanese moved in. He now has organized his own company with offices in Los Angeles.

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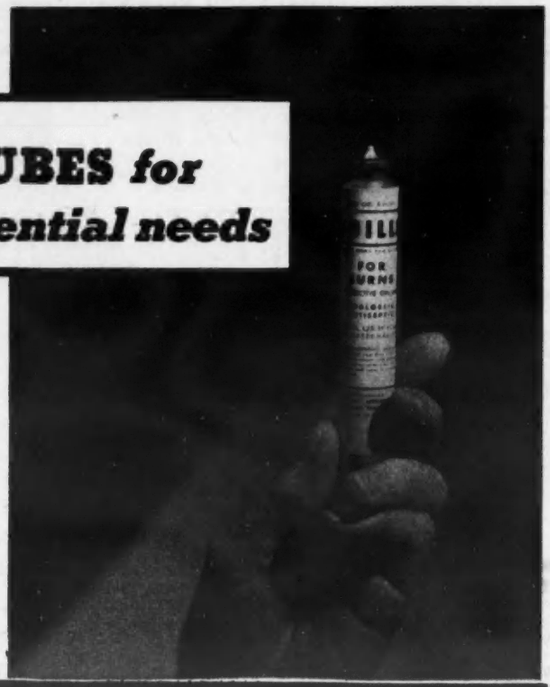

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Cinchona Alkaloids Control Tightened

—Continued from page 3

2945 and suppliers wishing to make delivery must apply on form WPB-2946. The manufacture of capsules, pills, tablets, ampoules and other dosage forms is considered use under this order.

Persons having in their possession ten ounces or more of quinine in the uncompounded form, or a total of four ounces or more of quinidine in compounded or uncompounded form, are required to make a "one-time" inventory report to the War Production Board, Chemicals Division, Reference: M-131.

Where a request for allocation is filed on form WPB-2945, the inventory shown thereon will constitute such a report, but if application for allocation is not made, the inventory of quinine and quinidine must be reported by letter.

The order defines cinchona alkaloids as meaning any of the alkaloids or their salts obtained from cinchona bark whether alone or in combination with other alkaloids from cinchona bark, including, but not limited to quinine, totaquine, cinchonine, cinchonidine, quinidine, quinine sulphate, etc., and such alkaloids in standard dosage forms (pills, tablets, capsules, ampoules, etc.), or totaquine in packages of one-half ounce or less.

—O-P-D—

Obituaries

Dr. H. V. Arny

Dr. Henry Vinecome Arny, who retired in 1937 as dean of the College of Pharmacy of Columbia University, died in his home in Montclair, N. J., November 3. He was seventy-five years of age.

A graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1889, Dr. Arny worked in a drug store in New Orleans until 1892 when he went to Germany where he obtained degrees from the University of Berlin and the University of Gottingen.

On his return to this country, in 1897, Dr. Arny was professor of pharmacy and dean of the College of Pharmacy at Western Reserve University, in Cleveland, until he was called to Columbia in 1911. He was editor of the *The Druggists' Circular* from 1914 to 1915. During 1915 to 1916 he served as president of the American Conference of Pharmacy Faculties and from 1916 to 1920 as a member of the executive committee of the American Metric Association. From 1916 to 1922 he edited the "Year Book" of the American Pharmacy Association, and from 1928 to 1936 he was technical editor of "The American Druggist."

Surviving are his wife, three sons, and a daughter.

Fred H. Brown, a Liggett's Drug Stores executive in Boston, died of a heart attack November 3. He was fifty-six years of age.

Walter W. Brown, founder and publisher of *Commercial Fertilizer*, Atlanta, Ga., for thirty-three years, died October 24.

Harry I. Fisher, retired Pennsylvania oil operator, died recently at his home in Denver, Col. He was seventy-two years of age.

Dr. Glenn Warren Goldsmith, director of an important cotton research project at the University of Texas, died of a heart attack October 30. He was fifty-six years of age. A professor of botany and bacteriology, Dr. Goldsmith supervised research financed by Benjamin Clayton, of Houston, to develop strains or cotton which will resist root-rot, grow in drought areas and produce greater quantities of cottonseed oil.

Dr. Wilmon Newell, provost for agriculture, direc or of the Florida Experimental Station and Extension Service, died October 25 after a long illness. Dr. Newell had served Florida agriculture since 1915, and had been dean and director since 1921.

James F. Nugent, oil operator and president of the Angeles Mission Oil Company at Long Beach, Calif., died October 29. He was sixty-eight years of age.

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Atropine Alkaloid, U.S.P., Penick
Atropine Sulphate, U.S.P., Penick
Berberine Acid Sulphate
Berberine Hydrochloride, Penick
Berberine Sulphate, Penick
Brucine
Brucine Sulphate
Chrysarobin, U.S.P., Penick
Colchicine, U.S.P., Penick
Colchicine Salicylate, Penick
Digitalin (so-called German) N.N.R.
Digitonin, Penick
Elaterium, Penick
Emetine Alkaloid, Penick
Emetine Bismuth Iodide
Emetine Hydrochloride, U.S.P., Penick
Ephedrine Alkaloid, U.S.P., (Natural)
Ephedrine Hydrochloride, U.S.P., (Natural)
Ephedrine Sulphate, U.S.P., (Natural)
Eserine Alkaloid, Penick
Eserine Salicylate, U.S.P., Penick
Eserine Sulphate, U.S.P. VIII, Penick
Helenin, Penick
Histidine, Penick
Histidine monohydrochloride, Penick
Homatropine Alkaloid, Penick
Homatropine Hydrobromide, U.S.P., Penick
Homatropine Hydrochloride, Penick
Homatropine Sulphate, Penick
Hydrastine Alkaloid, U.S.P. IX, Penick
Hydrastine Hydrochloride, N.F., Penick
Hydrastine Sulphate, Penick
Hyoscine Hydrobromide, U.S.P., Penick
Hyoscine Hydrochloride, Penick
Hyoscyamine Alkaloid, Penick
Hyoscyamine Hydrobromide, U.S.P. X, Penick
Hyoscyamine Sulphate, Penick
Jalap Resin, N.F., Penick
Lobeline Sulphate, Penick
Ouabain (Strophanthin-G), U.S.P., Penick
Physostigmine, Penick
Picrotoxin, U.S.P., Penick
Pilocarpine Alkaloid, Penick
Pilocarpine Hydrobromide, Penick
Pilocarpine Hydrochloride, N.F., Penick
Pilocarpine Nitrate, U.S.P., Penick
Pilocarpine Salicylate, Penick
Pilocarpine Sulphate, Penick
Podophyllin, N.F., Penick
Quinine
Quassin, Penick
Sanguinarine, Penick
Sanguinarine Nitrate, Penick
Sanguinarine Sulphate, Penick
Santonin, Penick
Saponin Depurated, Penick
Scammony Resin, N.F., Penick
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, U.S.P., Penick
Sparteine, Penick
Sparteine Sulphate, N.F., Penick
Stilbestrol, Penick
Strophanthin-G (See Ouabain)
Strophanthin-K, U.S.P. XI, Penick
Strychnine
Totaquine, U.S.P., Penick
Veratrine
Yohimbine Hydrochloride, Penick

Sparteine Sulphate N. F.

Under present conditions, a number of alkaloids and related items may become difficult in supply . . . not because they are unavailable, but because they must sometimes give place to other production carrying high preference rating. Sparteine Sulphate is such an item.

Ample supplies are on hand, either as finished product, or in the form of the required crude material —secured by "the world's largest botanical drug house."

But—in these difficult times, every buyer of alkaloids, glycosides and related plant principles can help to assure a continuous supply of *the manufactured product* by informing us of future needs. Such cooperation will contribute to the planning and maintenance of adequate inventories.

Prices will be quoted promptly for spot shipment or on contract over the next six months period.

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ALKALOID EXTRACTING MANUFACTURERS

Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

Domestic Botanicals Display Marked Stability Despite Removal Of Price Control—Imports Show Gain

The first full week of domestic botanical drugs being free of ceiling controls passed almost without incident. It was clear that the trade as a whole realized its responsibility for the maintenance of a fairly stable price position, now that the Office of Price Administration has removed the limits that worked out badly in the long run; at least, the control did not result in dealers getting out as much new crop merchandise as they otherwise might have, had they not been faced with ceilings at which sales could be made only at a loss.

Demand for botanical drugs left quite a lot to be desired last week. While the showing was oftentimes better than the day-to-day run of orders suggested, and while all dealers reported being very busy, there was much room for improvement, now that Winter is in sight and demand for seasonal materials should be on the rise. Some of such items actually enjoy a broader request, but the net result of such inquiries was again to emphasize the smallness of stocks in practically every quarter.

A considerable importation of odds and ends was noted during the period, but the botanicals that originate abroad and are noted for being in short supply were not present in the landings reported. At that, the size of the individual importations was relatively small. Of course, all imported botanicals are subject to the price limitations of the General Maximum Price Regulation.

Balsams

Peru.—Jobbing business more active, adding to the strength of already firm prices.

Tolu.—Little competition locally. Margin between cost and selling price too small to encourage any shading of quotations.

Barks

Angostura.—More than enough to meet the at present conservative demand was reported available at 20c. to 21c. per pound.

Cinchona.—Every pound imported is diverted from any use save that originating in fighting the war. There is no open market trading at present.

Cocillana.—Demand gains with the advance of the season and the rise in consumption of syrup. The available supply seems adequate to meet reasonable expansion in demand.

Orange Peel.—The Haitian article moves fairly well, but the consumption is not level with that of the normal article of commerce.

Soap.—The market has been kept well supplied with goods, notwithstanding transportation and other difficulties connected with the primary market. Undertones were steady and demand remained good.

Beans

Tonka.—Tobacco fabricators continue to use normal quantities of this material, and thus far has bought goods in a market of complete price stabilization.

Vanilla.—There is no superabundance of unsold vanilla on this market. Although many consumers' stocks have increased substantially since the recent arrival, sales made in advance of receipts left very little unsold material for dealers' stocks. The situation remains basically on the strong side.

Berries

Buckthorn.—A firm price position was noted for the extremely small stocks still available on this market. There was not much demand.

Juniper.—The cost of the genuine Juniperus Communis is too high to lead to much inquiry for the material. Those with needs to fill have to be content with the domestic berry. Reduction in gin output naturally curbs consumption of the berries.

Flowers

Arnica.—Spot virtually clear of stock. Even the largest suppliers have reached the bottom of the stockpile. A purely nominal market.

Chamomile.—Demand very good. Prices fully sustained and market clear of most competition. Replacement not readily performed.

Clover.—A low stockpile points to a probably strong market. In fact, some advances would not surprise, now that there are no controlling ceilings.

Saffron.—The tendency is for all prices on Spanish material to advance. Some sellers already have higher rates in effect. The situation is said to reflect that in the primary market.

Gums

Arabic.—Plentiful stocks make for a quiet and reasonably easy market. There is a deal of competition seen as each inquiry is shopped in the open market. However, there is not much room left for price declines.

Asafetida.—Stocks are plentiful and it is definitely a buyers' market. There is also not much trading at the moment.

Karaya.—Excellent demand meets poor stocks. Unsold surpluses are very small. Prices show strength.

Myrrh.—Demand of a seasonal sort has improved considerably, and buyers find the present situation one of some price strength and not too much stock.

Sandarac.—There is little chance of the shortage being relieved at an early date. Present situation virtually nominal. Last sales were in excess of ceiling.

Herbs and Leaves

Bryonia.—Importations totaling five bales reported.

Century.—Stocks replaced to the extent of five bales.

Horsetail.—The market was replenished by an importation of ten bales.

Marjoram.—Twenty bales were added to available stocks by an arrival from foreign parts.

Melissa.—Five bales reached importers of this article, otherwise known as lemon balm.

Rosemary.—Prices on Spanish material reduced to 14½c. to 15c. per pound. The importation of fifty bales was reported.

Price Changes

Drugs

Advanced

None

Reduced

Lycopodium, 75c. per lb.
Rosemary leaves, Spanish, 2c. per lb.

Spices

Advanced

Cumin seed, Morocco, ½c. per lb.
Indian, ½c. per lb.
Mace, W. I., 2½c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, ½c. per lb.
yellow, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Allspice, Mexican, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
262.2	267.9	265.6	257.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Current prices on botanical drugs, spices, and gums are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

CHECK YOUR NEEDS
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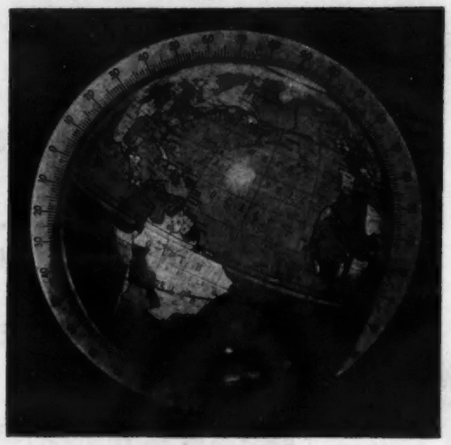

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ACID GALLIC Tech.
ANTIPYRINE

Miscellaneous

Cantharides.—There were inquiries in the market for both Chinese and Russian flies, but, so far as could be learned, the potential buyers could not cover their needs.

Ergot.—Holding firm as to spot prices and reflecting the firmness prevailing at the source of supply for some time past. Not much selling.

Lycopodium.—Down to $5.25 to $5.50 per pound as competition presses actively on a market for very small consuming request.

Papain.—Very easy and highly competitive as stocks continue to accumulate. Quotations minimum at $2.95 per pound appeared to be subject to shading in some directions.

St. John's Bread.—Reasonably easy at the recent decline to 17c to 18c. per pound. The tobacco people appear to have plenty of this sweetener.

Roots

Gentian.—Stocks have increased some, but not too much. The effect of a larger supply was nil on prices. Demand was moderate, but more than usually steady.

Goldenseal.—Stocks have rarely been so low, as they are at present, and the price position is one of great strength. Being freed from ceiling control, a rise in prices would surprise no one.

Licorice.—Plentiful stocks and not many buyers. The supply of Indian material is very great. Some excellent quality Russian root is available.

Mandrake.—Very firm. Almost strong. Stocks unsold reported to be moderate. Manufacturing consumers covered needs fairly well.

Squill.—Prewinter demand reported gaining, and the movement of white root has increased considerably. Prices remained low and easy.

—Continued on page 60

—O-P-D—

Asafetida Grown In Afghanistan

Asafetida is widely grown in Afghanistan, states a recent official report, and considerable quantities are exported to India, where part of it is used as medicine. It is estimated that there are from 330,000 to 550,000 pounds, which constitute an exportable surplus each year. The following medicinal herbs are reliably reported to be cultivated in Afghanistan:—Gum tragacanth, saffron, agaric, fraxin, tansy, fumitory, carthamus, hemlock, atropine, hyssop, night shade, coriander, henna, fenugreek, costus maritima, and costus indiana.

—O-P-D—

Latin-American License Application Data Needed

—Continued from page 5

should be specified for submission of subsequent license applications. Where a period longer than 60 days is specified, it must be substantiated by a valid reason.

Unless such a statement is included in the import recommendation and the license application, the Office of Exports will not consider further applications against the unused balance, it was stated.

—O-P-D—

Glass Container Quotas Revised

—Continued from page 5

worth of empty new containers, during the six month period ending December 31, 1943. Quotas of glass containers authorized for packing coffee have been maintained at 75 percent, with adjustments to allow increased acceptance during the Winter months. The filing of a one-time certificate when purchases of new glass containers are made, is now required. The purchaser must state that he is familiar with Supplementary Order L-103-b and that he will not accept containers in violation of the order.

—O-P-D—

WPB Names Industrial Health, Safety Chief

OPD Washington Bureau

John M. Fewkes, of Chicago, former president of the American Federation of Teachers, has been named chief of the Industrial Health and Safety Service, according to Joseph D. Keenan, War Production Board Vice-chairman for Labor Production.

CRUDE DRUGS

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Culver's Root

HISTORY

Delaware Indians called it *Quitel*, and the Missouri and Osage tribes named it *Hini*. Settlers and Savages alike used a decoction as a violent purgative. Early physicians used it for bilious fevers, and according to Peter Smith in the "Indian Doctor's Dispensatory" of 1813, Culver's cured pleurisy "with amazing speed."

Known as Brinton root, Bowman root, and physic root, the botanical often got its name from he who used it.

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BOTANICAL NAME	TEST	COMMON NAME
Veronica Virginica	|	Blackroot

Contains not more than 5% attached stem bases.
Contains not more than 2% foreign organic matter.
Yields not more than 6% acid-insoluble ash.

Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals

Sweet Almond, Bois de Rose, Caraway, Citronella, Java Up —Citronella Ceylon Price Is Easier

Under an active consuming inquiry for essential oils, aromatics and substitute materials, the market continued to be feaured by a strong tone during the past week. The volume of business was limited by the scarcity of stocks of most materials but the price structure was well sustained. Caraway was higher and prices covered a wide range, depending upon quality. While Java citronella was advanced, Ceylon oil became easier under increased replacement offerings. There was no change in the tight peppermint oil situation. Both dealers and consumers were awaiting some action tending toward an easing in the peppermint oil situation. Consumers also continued to give more attention to the procurement of substitutes for peppermint. Slightly higher prices developed in sweet almond owing to the decreased stocks. The blocking of the export licenses for bois de rose shipments from Brazil resulted in a stronger tone in the spot situation and prices were quoted nominally higher.

Sellers of California lemon oil announced that they had resumed booking contrac.s for three months delivery at former prices. Dillweed was advanced in one direction. Little interest was noted in the liberal offerings of orange oil. Leading makers of aromatics stated that steady demand of late for these products has depleted stocks .o such an extent that present available totals were at the lowest mark since the beginning of the war.

Export restrictions have been eased on shipments of perfumery and toilet water to all Latin-American countries, except Argentine. Provision was also made to cover exports of medicinals and pharmaceuticals having a total valuation up to $25.

Lease-lend oils from the United States were controlled October 1 at the following prices in London:—

	Per pound.
Caraway	20s. 4½d.
Cedarwood	3s. 1d.
Grapefruit	18s. 2d.
Lemon, cold-pressed	18s. 10½d.
distilled	14s. 4d.
Nutmeg	23s. 3d.
Peppermint	36s. 4d.
Sassafras	11s. 1½d.
Wormseed	*15s. 0d.

..*Plus purchase tax.

Price Changes

Advanced

Almond, sweet, 5c. per lb.
Bois de Rose, 25c. per lb.
Caraway, 50c. per lb.
Citronella, Java, 25c. per lb.

Reduced

Citronella, Ceylon, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
254.1	253.6	247.0	279.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Essential Oils

Angelical.—Available stocks on the spot practically nil. Prices continue merely nominal.

Almond.—Increased demand for expressed oil further strengthened this market. Small stocks on the spot were advanced 5c. per pound. Offerings continue light.

Bois de Rose.—Further reductions in the supply of this oil resulted in an advance in prices of at least 25c. per pound and caused some holders of spot stocks to withdraw offerings from the market. Recent sales below $5 per pound could not be duplicated late in the week. Export licenses for shipment from Brazil were unavailable, resulting in a stronger local market, although it is reported that sufficient stocks are held in primary centers.

Caraway.—Wide range in prices continue to prevail in this oil, depending on quality. Quotations were firmer and advanced 50c. per pound. Sellers were quoting on the basis of $18 to $25 per pound, according to quality. Some business was reported at the inside figure.

Cassia.—Spot stocks are practically cleaned up. U.S.P. oil was quoted around $12.50 per pound for prime quality.

Cedarleaf.—Trading was confined to small lots on the spot. Available stocks were reported light and in most instances firmly held.

Cananga.—While demand was restricted to actual needs, sellers continue to offer sparingly at current levels.

Celery.—Demand continued moderate but with supplies on the spot light. The market retained a firm tone.

Citronella.—An easier tone was noted in the Ceylon grade and prices were slightly lower at 5c. per pound. Offerings of this oil were increased due to recent replacements. Nominal prices for Java, however, were stronger and were boosted 25c. per pound to the nominal basis of $2.75. Stocks of this grade were in firm hands.

Clove.—Small stocks are closely held and the market reflects the improbability of the importations of the spice in the near future to replenish oil supplies on the spot.

Dill.—Trading has slackened substantially, but the market remained steady and unchanged. Recent demand from the pickling trade was active and was filled by oil of domestic seed. Weed oil was in slightly better request and was advanced in some quarters to $5.75 per pound in cans.

Geranium.—Demand restricted to small lots for actual needs. The market remains on a firm basis irrespective of the light call owing to the paucity of supplies on the spot.

Grapefruit.—Trading was spotty though the market remains firm due to the small stocks on the spot. Prices were unchanged and well held.

Juniper Tar.—Interest restricted to limited quantities. Prices, while unchanged, are holding steady.

Lavender.—Fair-sized quantities were absorbed at the recent decline in quotations. Pure was quoted at $3.50 to $4 per pound; technical, $2.50 to $2.75.

Lemon.—Sellers of California lemon oil have resumed entering contracts for delivery during the next three months. Contracts of moderate volume were placed at the unchanged quotation of $3.25 per pound during the past week.

Linaloe.—Consumers manifested increased interest in the wood oil as a substitute for bois de rose, and a better volume of sales took place during the past week. Prices were firm, ranging from $2.75 to $4 per pound, cans, depending upon quality and quantity, and seed oil, $2.50 to $2.75 per pound.

Pennyroyal.—Consumers compelled to absorb imported oil due to the fact that domestic has been practically cleaned up. Stocks of the imported oil were held at former firm quotations.

Peppermint.—Both dealers and consumers were marking time and continued to assume a watchful waiting policy in regard to release of "frozen" stocks of oil. Meanwhile, many users have switched their interest to substitutes. The War Food Administration continues to allocate small quantities to consumers.

Petitgrain.—This is another oil attracting the interest of users of bois de rose as a substitute. Demand was improved with prices unchanged.

Pineneedle.—Oil from American fir

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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This product of the MM&R laboratories closely approximates the characteristics of Oil Cassia Redistilled U.S.P. Numerous large users of the genuine Cassia, which is no longer obtainable from China, have turned to this excellent replacement with highly satisfactory results. Recommended usage:- pound for pound as with natural Oil Cassia.
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MANUFACTURERS OF AROMATIC CHEMICALS, NATURAL DERIVATIVES, PERFUME AND FLAVOR OILS

trees commanding more interest and was quoted from $2 to $3 per pound, according to quality.

Sage.—Fair quantities of Spanish were quoted at $4 per pound, with holders of Clary naming around $28 per pound.

Sandalwood.—Offerings were limited though buyers were operating spasmodically. Prices were steady for NF, ranging from $5.75 to $6.50 per pound, according to quantity and seller.

Spanish Needle. — Inquiry was slightly better. Trading was moderate around $3 per pound.

Spearmint.—Limited supplies on the spot held at $4 per pound. Demand was restricted to occasional small lots.

Wormwood.—Available supplies on the spot were reported small. Holders naming from $5 to $5.75 per pound, depending upon seller and quantity.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol. — Inquiry has increased with prices firm and business good.

Anisic Aldehyde.—Steady movement noted for actual needs. Offerings continue restricted. Prices well held.

Benzaldehyde. — Stocks in limited supply and closely held.

Benzyl Compounds.—Available supplies continue meager with holders offering sparingly and at firm quotations.

Cinnamic Aldehyde.—Supply situation remains tight and some leading makers have withdrawn offerings.

Coumarin. — Demand fairly active though sales restricted owing to light offerings.

Eugenol.—Steady demand taking the major portion of production. Quotations firmly maintained.

Methyl Acetophenone.—Stocks continue in small supply. Consumers' requirements absorbing the bulk of production readily.

Ethyl Vanillin. — Trading moderate though demand continues active. Offerings were light.

Ethyl Cinnamate.—Small lots closely held. Consumers maintaining active interest in additional quantities.

Heliotropine. — Demand spasmodic. Offerings fairly liberal at former quotations.

Hydroxycitronellal.—Stocks continue scarce. Consumers' demand active. Holders maintaining quotations.

Musk.—Supplies of most grades limited and the market remains in strong position. Quotations unchanged.

—O-P-D—

Davies & Co. Gets 'E'

Henry K. Davies & Co., manufacturing chemist, Jersey City, received the Army-Navy "E" Production award at informal ceremonies held at its South Kearny plant, October 19.

—O-P-D—

R. J. Weber & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Chicago, Ill., has moved its offices to 6237 So. Prairie avenue.

Florasynth Names Katz To Succeed Rosett

Dr. Alexander Katz, chief chemist and former vice-president, has been elected president of Florasynth Laboratories, Inc., this city. He succeeds to a vacancy caused by the retirement of Louis A. Rosett. Dr. William Lakritz has been elected vice-president. He has been the organization's associate chemist for more than 20 years and has headed the Chicago office and its Central and Midwestern activities.

Dr. A. Katz

Joseph H. Fein, with Florasynth for twenty years, has been elected treasurer. He will continue in charge of the company's purchasing department, with headquarters at the main offices and plant in this city.

David Lakritz, for years also a member of the chemical staff, becomes chemist in charge of production in the New York plant, and Leonard Katz continues in charge of production of the company's West coast activities. Charles P. Kramer, who has been general counsel for Florasynth since its inception in 1916, continues as secretary.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Disappointment Over Denial of Crude Oil Markup Moderated by Promise of New Incentives and Adjustments

Confronted by the necessity for meeting the constantly expanding requirements of the Allied fighting forces, before endeavoring to fill any non-essential-to-the-war needs, the independent petroleum refiners in the Middle West as well as in the East are still experiencing great difficulty in obtaining enough crude oil to keep their output of derivatives at levels sufficiently high to satisfy civilian users of petroleum solvents, liquefied gases and waxes.

Hence the market for these and virtually all other petroleum products is fast becoming one of increasing shortages and scarcities, although the completely integrated petroleum companies, with crude oil production of their own upon which to draw, continue in a position to maintain a fairly sizable outturn of these principal derivatives available to civilian use consumers, even after giving up the bulk of their refineries' yield to the war effort.

Keen disappointment of the independent crude oil producers over the rejection by the Economic Stabilization Director of their application for a general advance of 35 cents per barrel in prices of crude petroleum in all the oilfields of the United States, announced at the close of the previous week, has been somewhat mitigated by the accompanying announcement by that official that he had directed the Petroleum Administrator for War to formulate a program for furnishing additional financial incentives for the drilling of "wildcat wells" and for the development of new oilfields, in conformity with certain general standards outlined by him, and also has been further assuaged by the granting by the Office of Price Administration of authority for the making of individual adjustment in the ceiling prices of any and all petroleum products, at all sales levels, wherever local shortages are shown to exist.

Price Changes

Advanced

Lubricating oil, neutral, 0.25 pour test, 150 and 200 viscosities, Western Pennsylvania area, ½c. per gal.

Reduced

Fuel oil, heavy, 13-15.9 gravity, Philadelphia area, 4c. per bbl.
Gasoline, 72-74 octane, leaded, Group 3, ¼c. per gal.
Kerosene, 47 waterwhite, tanks, Western Pennsylvania area, ¼c. per gal.; Group 3, ½c. per gal.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents.—Mandatory employment of the new WPB substitute for xylene, made 75 percent with xylol fractions and 25 percent with toluol fractions, in the manufacture of these high-solvency aromatic naphthas, is proving somewhat troublesome for the producers, chiefly because of difficulty in obtaining reasonably prompt deliveries of this raw material replacement, and, in some measure also, because of the higher cost of this substitute compound.

A freight rate temporarily imposed on the latter by the railroads somewhat higher than that hitherto prevailing on xylene and toluene, in their unmixed states, is adding 4 cents per pound to the cost of this new compound, which is now commanding 31 cents per pound, although its xylol and toluol ingredients were hitherto available at 27 cents per pound. It is intimated, however, that a downward revision of the cost of this material, to the 27-cent level, will soon be effected by an equitable adjustment of the freight rate to the old rates for xylol and toluol.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—An active and sizable buying movement continues to be noted on both military and civilian accounts. To date, there has been no curtailment or retardation of business through necessary compliance with PAW's naphtha distribution order No. 18.

Lacquer Diluent.—Interest still running high, with the supply proving adequate for current requirements and with no handicap imposed on legitimate operations by order No. 18.

Mineral Spirit.—An unabated call for this paint thinning agent continues to be reported from war production contractors and civilian users. Business still unaffected by order No. 18.

Rubber Solvent.—Though synthetic rubber producers constitute the most extensive buyers of this solvent, there is also a keen demand for it on the part of other classes of users.

Stoddard Solvent.—Continues moving steadily into consuming channels, with the market undisturbed by order No. 18.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Takings of the paint industry are still reaching sizable proportions, with war production contractors absorbing the bulk of current offerings.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Nov. 5.—Call for representative petroleum solvents on account of the direct war demand has been holding at relatively high levels. Offerings are low to moderate. This is keeping the general tone of the market firm. Inquiries for more material are reported expanding in some items in this list.

Los Angeles, Nov. 5.—Most all products in the petroleum solvents and diluents group are actively sought here. PAW's distribution directive No. 18 has not seriously affected the movement of these specialties in this area, although it is imposing an additional task on producers and suppliers in setting up suitable new type distribution records.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—With the bulk of all offerings of this liquefied gas going into the production of high octane gasoline and synthetic rubber, there is little now available for home-heating and private industrial uses. Market holding firm, with the current output generally spoken for in advance.

Heptane.—A sizable inquiry continues to be noted. Tone strong.

Hexane.—Buying movement still expanding. Market steady.

Octanes.—In unabated inquiry. Prices well maintained.

Pentanes.—Moving in fairly large volume to war production contractors and in only slightly lesser amounts to civilian users. No change in price structure.

Propane.—Government takings of this lighter hydrocarbon have become so extensive as to leave little available for civilian account. Prices still strongly held.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Nov. 5.—War and war-related demand is heavy in the aggregate for the liquefied gases here, and relatively little material is being left over, available to the less necessitous market requirements. Offerings are along limited lines. In general an extremely strong tone prevails.

Los Angeles, Nov. 5.—With the bulk of the lighter fractions being used in the production of war fuels, the supply situation for domestic usage is becoming tight. Market generally unchanged from last week's.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Amorphous Waxes.—Purchasing of these waxes holding out well. Prices firmly maintained.

Paraffin.—Demand for these petroleum waxes continues keen but for the most part unsatisfied because of a growing scarcity of crude scale and an increasing shortage of all fully-refined grades, of which those with melting points higher than 133-135 degrees A.M.P. are virtually unprocurable.

Petrolatums.—Steady movement of U.S.P. grades continues to be recorded, with prices well maintained at the levels reached last July. There is also a fair demand for veterinarian and technical grades. An offering of 12,891 pounds of surplus black paraffin petroleum jelly is being made by the Regional Division of the War Production Board, Empire State Building, New York City, from its excess and idle inventories.

White Mineral Oils.—Unabated absorption of both U.S.P. and technical grades is still noted, with the available supply proving ample for current requirements.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum.—With the daily average domestic production of crude oil for the week ended October 31 showing a decline of 2,200 barrels, from 4,411,950 to 4,409,750 barrels, further drains upon this country's reserves are being constantly made in meeting the war requirements, which are running 600,000 barrels of gasoline alone every day.

Fuel Oil.—Continued accumulation of supplies of heavy gravity bunker oils has resulted in a further markdown of prices for some of these grades within the past week. Following the action of bunker oil producers in the New York harbor area, in lowering their quotation for 16-19.9 gravity bunker oil by 12 cents per barrel, from $1.89 to $1.77 per barrel, refiners in the Philadelphia district have dropped their prices on 13-15.9 gravity oil to the extent of 4 cents per barrel, from $1.83 to $1.77 per barrel.

Gasoline.—To conserve tetraethyl lead and volatile gasoline fractions, both of which are urgently needed in the manufacture of high-octane aviation gasoline, PAW has ordered a reduction in the grade of gasoline used by civilians throughout the United States from 78-octane and 80-octane to 76-octane. Under new refining specifications laid down in this order, both the octane-number and the volatility of premium gasoline have been reduced. The so-called "house brand," or regular gasoline, used by a majority of motorists, will continue to be set at a maximum of 72-octane, but it has been slightly reduced in volatility.

Refiners in the Mid-Continent region have marked down their prices of 76-octane leaded gasoline by a quarter cent, making their revised quotations 6¾c. to 7c. per gallon.

Retailers who have elected to set their maximum price by adding 3 cents per gallon to their delivered costs, have been permitted by OPA to add that amount to the maximum tankwagon price, instead.

Kerosene.—Refiners in western Pennsylvania and in the Mid-Continent region have reduced their prices a quarter to a half cent per gallon on two grades of waterwhite kerosene. In western Pennsylvania, the price of 47 waterwhite has been marked down a quarter cent to 7c. to 7¼c. per gallon and, in the Mid-Continent district, producers have revised downward their prices for the 41-43 waterwhite grade to the extent of a half cent to 4c. to 4¾c.

Lubricating Oil.—Refiners have advanced their prices for neutral oil, of 0.25 pour test, by a half cent per gallon, making their revised quotations 24½c. to 26c. for 150 viscosity, and 27½c. to 28c. for 200 viscosity.

—O-P-D—

Gulf Oil Starts New Cracking Plant

The Gulf Oil Corporation has put into operation a Thermofor catalytic cracking plant, it is reported by J. F. Drake, president. The new unit, the second of this type to be completed since its development several years ago, produce butylenes, the basic ingredient of butadiene used in the manufacture of synthetic rubber, and also a blending component of aviation grade gasoline.

—O-P-D—

Humble Oil Contract With DPC Increased

The Humble Oil & Refining Company, Houston, Tex., has entered into a contract with the Defense Plant Corporation, to provide plant facilities in Texas at a cost of approximately $2,750,000. Humble Oil & Refining Company will operate these facilities, title remaining in Defense Plant Corporation.

—O-P-D—

Log Springs Talc Company is the firm name under which Ralph E. Baker, Stephen F. Hetherington, George F. Hansen and Anna M. Wallace have published an intention to conduct business at 516 North La Brea avenue, Hollywood 36, Calif.

Association Meetings:—

American Petroleum Institute, Palmer House, Chicago, November 8 to 11.

Current prices on petroleum derivatives are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

PETROLATUMS and WHITE OILS
From The Refinery of Controlled Specialization
SHERWOOD
REFINING COMPANY, INC.

ALUMINUM CHLORIDE
ANHYDROUS
PHOSGENE
(CARBONYL CHLORIDE)
CHEMICALS
NIAGARA CHLORINE PRODUCTS CO.
LOCKPORT, NEW YORK

PETROLATUM • WHITE OILS
For highest quality specify
Penn-Drake
PENNSYLVANIA REFINING COMPANY
Representatives and Stocks in Principal Cities
BUTLER, PA.

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 55

Seeds

Anise.—No Spanish material reported on spot. Fair quantities of most other varieties, and not a great deal of consumer request.

Celery.—French seed purely nominal at $1.60 per pound—which has been done. Indian seed at 26½c. to 27c. per pound is far below the ceiling.

Coriander.—Importers still awaiting the stocks of seed in warehouse in the primary market.

Cumin.—Morocco seed a fraction higher at 14½c. to 15c. per pound, and Persian was not available under 14¼c. to 14¾c.

Fennel.—A spot lot of Indian seed was quoted at 18c. to 19c. per pound, which is far, far above the official ceiling of FDA.

Mustard.—Considerable interest displayed in stocks noted for being light, Yellow Californian seed up to 12c. to 12½c. per pound.

Poppy.—Some domestic-grown blue seed offered at 64c. to 65c. per pound, and it may be that the ceiling has been blown off by the recent price order on domestic botanicals.

Spices

Allspice.—Eased back slightly and selling on the basis of 21c. to 22c. per pound.

Cinnamon.—The recent and very large importations had been sold into consumption prior to arrival.

Ginger.—All prices firm to strong on the basis of moderate supply.

Mace.—Some West Indian material at New Orleans quoted on the higher basis of 67½c. to 68c. per pound.

—O-P-D—

Army Ammonia Nitrate To Be Handled by TVA

—Continued from page 3

2. If the army ordnance desires, TVA will furnish conditioning materials, at cost, in order to expedite initial operations.

3. Bags will be labeled as follows:—Ammonium nitrate fertilizer, guaranteed 32.5% N, manufactured to TVA specifications.

4. TVA will sell the army ammonium nitrate through the Associated Cooperatives, Inc., for distribution under WPB allocation in the states of Florida, Geogia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and such counties in western Virginia and western North Carolina as fall in the watershed of the Tennessee river.

5. TVA will sell the army ammonium nitrate through one or more brokers or agents to be designated by WPB in all other states east of the Rocky Mountains, except that TVA or its agent, Associated Cooperatives, Inc., may sell the army ammonium nitrate in this territory directly to cooperatives, when the army ammonium nitrate is allocated by WPB to such a cooperative in the ordinary course of allocation. At the present time WPB designates as agent the Ashcraft, Wilkinson Company, which is now the distributing agent for the Canadian goverment in this area.

Nitrogen Goal Set

The nitrogen goal for agriculture in 1943-44 has been set by the WPB at 625,000 tons and as an important element in this plan the Ordnance Department has agreed to operate marginal facilities producing ammonium nitrate to augment the supply of materials from present sources. But because the amount of material to be made available by Ordnance is uncertain, its production is to be considered surplus material and will be channeled to meet the demand over and above the output of the Canadian plants and TVA production.

It is expected that about 15,000 tons per month of the army ammonium nitrate can be placed during the next three months, and it is hoped that larger amounts can be placed before the three months are over. WPB will keep TVA advised of the monthly quantities of the army material which it believes can be absorbed by agriculture under the increased food production program of the War Food Administration.

Dr. Morgan's letter said that the agreement to have the TVA handle the distribution will terminate January 31, at which time it will be subject to renewal or to replacement by some other method for distributing the Ordnance ammonium nitrate. He was bringing it to the attention of the fertilizer industry at this time in the hopes that it would work out a substitute plan to go into operation when the present agreement expires.

Under the present 90-day arrangement, the net price to be realized by the Army Ordnance Department is $47.50 per ton, the fertilizer to be sold on an f.o.b. basis, and the price specifically made subject to any future applicable OPA regulations.

At the termination of the 90-day period, the Ordnance Department will probably be in a position to operate without outside technical aid and assistance, but in the event that it desires such aid for production, it is understood that the Hercules Powder Company is willing and able to furnish it at cost.

In expressing the hope that the fertilizer industry will take over the handling of distribution, Dr. Morgan said it must be realized, however, that there are certain features of the present plan which much be continued in operation in whatever substitute plan is proposed. These were listed by Dr. Morgan as follows:—

1. A unified distributing organization. The Ordnance Department does not expec. to enter into general distribution and, for this reason, either a single firm or an organized group must act as the initial distributor. In view of the fact that there are a number of Ordnance plants, and that the produc ion in each may vary, offers should be made for the entire output of agricultural grade ammonium nitrate, and not for the output of any plant or for any fraction of total production. In the event that financial or legal considerations would complicate operations by a group of buyers, it may be possible for the Defense Supplies Corporation to act in their behalf on the initial purchase from the Ordnance Department.

2. The firm or group distributing Ordnance ammonium ni.rate must operate fully in accordance with the allocations of the WPB. In the event, therefore, that consumers of nitrogen fertilizers desire to participate in the distributing organization, they should bear in mind that they do so in the role of distributors only.

The letter concluded by saying that interested parties should consult the Chemicals Division if further information is desired on the program. Proposals should be submitted to the WPB for consideration prior to December 15, 1943.

Patents Data Proof Bill Passes House

—Continued from page 3

date of the application for patent here.

On the other hand, another section of the Revised Statutes, 4923, by specific provision, prohibits the utilization of acts done abroad for the purpose of defeating a patent, or in interference proceedings. In an interference between two applications for patent, and in an infringement suit where the alleged infringer relies upon a United States patent, proof of prior foreign knowledge and use for the purpose of showing priority over the domestic applicant or patentee is not permitted.

—O-P-D—

Fish Oil Limitation Order Is Amended

—Continued from page 4

all its by-products and derivatives (except pitch), including foots, stearine, and fatty acids; and the "fish oil" content of any other product.

The amended order permits manufacturers who use not more than 1,000 pounds of fish oil per quarter to operate without restriction, but this exception does not apply to the use of these oils by a feed manufacturer, or to the use of Alaska seal oil for any purpose other than in natural leather.

A provision of the original order which exempted all fish oils produced prior to June 1, or processed prior to July 1, has been eliminated from the amended order. The order, therefore, covers all stocks on hand, regardless of when produced.

Manufacturers desiring to use fish oils for purposes not covered by the order, or quantities in excess of quotas, may apply for allocation on Form FDA-478 to the Fats and Oils Branch, Food Distribution Administration, Washington 25, D. C., Ref. FDO-60. Manufacturers using 6,000 pounds (or more) of fish oil per quarter are required by the amended order to report this use to the Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C., on Census Forms BM-1 and BM-2.

—O-P-D—

Asphalt Institute Opens Los Angeles Office

Ten additional asphalt producing companies have been elected by the board of directors of the Asphalt Institute, bringing the total number of companies constituting its membership to thirty-seven. To cover the Southern California territory more intensively, an institute office has been established in Los Angeles. The address is 403 Pacific Mutual building, 523 West Sixth street, Los Angeles 14, Calif., and Arthur H. Benedict has been appointed engineer-in-charge.

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USP BROWN
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15 Lombard Street Philadelphia Pa.

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QUINCE SEED
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D. S. DALLAL, 261 Fifth Avenue, New York
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ALGIN
THE COLLOID WITH THE UNUSUAL PROPERTIES
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MURIATE OF POTASH 62/63% K_2O. ALSO 50% K_2O
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Fertilizer Materials

Fertilizer Industry Wants Full Imported Soda Nitrate Quota —Farmer Buying Interest Expanding for Future Wants

Production of fertilizer materials as well as mixed fertilizer was sustained around peak levels last week. Efforts to stimulate farmer buying interest to relieve fertilizer factories from overloading their storage facilities seemed to be meeting with success. According to reports, buying up to 70 percent of their future requirements has taken place at various points throughout the agricultural areas and the desire to assist the war effort by securing and storing for future requirements has shown a tendency to increase.

Considerable interest was focussed on a discussion in Washington, where widespread protests against recent action of the War Shipping Administration for allotting space for importation of 500,000 tons of Chilean soda nitrate for the 1944 season. The question arose as to why imports were restricted to 500,000 tons, against 1,000,000 tons for the past season, when shipping conditions have since improved and the submarine menace has been lessened. The argument to offset this deficiency seemed to rest with the idea that sufficient nitrogen would be obtained chiefly from ammonia nitrate plants owned by the government. At any rate, the senate committee on agriculture has planned a complete investigation of the entire fertilizer situation.

Production of ammonia sulphate was hindered in the South to some extent by the recent coal strike. Reports from the South have emphasized this reduction of output, but it is now apparent that any decrease will be of temporary existence.

Passing of the production season of fish meal and scrap along the eastern coast did not reveal much of interest from a fertilizer point of view. Most all of the meal was taken for feeding purposes. OPA stated that Alaskan fish meal or scrap and Alaskan dry rendered tankage and other animal feeding stuffs sold within the United States are to be considered "imported" products for the purpose of allowing them the same maximum prices as products produced in a foreign country.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Nitrate.—Demand for this inorganic material continued active and sufficient to absorb production. The supply situation has tightened, but is expected to be relieved by the end of the year when the facilities of ordnance plants become operative.

Ammonia Sulphate. — November shipments went forward on a somewhat broader scale. The coal strike cut down production to some extent in the South and influenced a tighter position in that area. Estimates on operations of byproduct cokeovens for the week ended October 30, indicate a production of 37,847,320 pounds from that source.

Castor Pomace.—No relief was accorded the tight spot position. Producers have their output sold ahead and buyers found it difficult to locate additional offerings for immediate or prompt shipments.

Dried Blood.—Relatively little material has been available for fertilizer purposes during the past few months. While moderate quantities of imported material have arrived recently, it has all been for feed requirements. In fact, no import permits have been issued for other than feeding purposes. Foreign markets have stiffened under the influence of European buying.

Soda Nitrate.—November deliveries went forward as per schedule. The outlook appeared favorable so far as the use for direct application was concerned, although none was allocated for mixed fertilizer. The industrial use has been reduced both for glass and nitric acid production. Interest was taken in a discussion in Washington, where WFA has asked for 1,000,000 tons of nitrate to meet the food goal.

Tankage.—Feeding requirements remained paramount in this market, and all recent importations failed to relieve the prevailing shortage for fertilizer use. Reports stated that stocks at foreign supply sources had been greatly reduced through the recent buying movement. The local market showed no signs of relaxing from its former tight position.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock. — Regardless of labor shortage and transportation difficulties, shipments of rock to processors have continued heavy. No complaint has been heard regarding the supply situation where facilities seemed adequate to meet the increased demand inspired by the goal set by the government for suprephosphate. Production continued at peak levels.

Superphosphate.—Output continued along steady lines. Possibly production could be increased if more sulphuric acid were available. Recent information was to the effect that 33,000 tons would be obtainable monthly beginning October 1, from government ordnance plants. While it was expected that some 380,000 tons would be supplied from these sources, there has been no commitment by the War Department as to delivery dates, price, quantity or point of destination. It is understood that WFA will endeavor to obtain tankcars for shipment to points where it is needed.

Potashes

Total deliveries of potash for the third quarter were moderately lower than those noted a year ago. In 1943 deliveries were 175,837 tons compared with 178,261 tons for the corresponding period in 1942. The supply outlook was considered favorable owing to probable releases from part of lend-lease allotments and possible additional releases by the government. The chemical industry received 20,042 tons during the third quarter against 13,622 tons for the same time a year ago. Demand from the fertilizer trade remained sufficient to take material as produced.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Demand, while active, was readily satisfied through a favorable supply situation. Heavy shipments were reported moving to meet war, agricultural and industrial requirements. Imported pyrites was quoted on a when and if basis at the former price range. In addition to the movement of domestic, some Canadian material was reported to have been sold recently.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, Nov. 5.—Failure to call the annual southern meeting of the National Fertilizer Association because of the transportation situation is eliciting expressions of regret from smaller manufacturers of the South who have been depending upon the occasion to get the latest trade information previous to buying the bulk of materials needed for Spring fertilizers. Association members, however, it is claimed, are getting the latest and most complete information on fertilizer materials through association services.

—*Continued on page 64*

Current prices on petroleum derivatives are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

SULPHUR GOES FLYING

In the sixth century A. D. a Chinese physician mixed sulphur with gold, cinnabar and asurite, and concocted what he called a "flying elixir." One drink of it, he predicted, would enable a man to fly. Needless to say, the effect of the elixir was gastronomical instead of aeronautical.

If he were alive today, however, the physician might derive some consolation from the fact that sulphur does help man to fly, aiding in such processes as vulcanization of rubber for tires and other airplane parts, pickling of some of the metals and production of high-test aviation fuel.

From almost as far back as the first time sulphur went flying, we have supplied consumers with a 99½ per cent pure product, mined from deposits on the Gulf Coast and free from arsenic, selenium and tellurium.

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FREEPORT SULPHUR COMPANY

122 East 42nd Street New York City

WEBSTER defines a trade-mark as a distinguishing mark or device... impressed on goods labels, etc. to distinguish them from others.

We define our P.C.A. Red Indian trade-mark as a symbol of protection for us as producers, for you as distributors, and for the army of farmers using our products to help produce larger and better food oil and fiber crops so essential to victory. It is a guarantee of uniformity. It stands for Potash of dependable quality. It symbolizes a policy of complete and whole-hearted cooperation with the fertilizer industry.

P.C.A. Red Indian is a safe symbol to tie to.

POTASH COMPANY OF AMERICA

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1—25' BELT CONVEYOR BOOSTER
1—RICHARDSON HOPPER SCALE, SIZE 32" x 58¾"
3—PATTERSON, AGITATED and JKTD., 500 GALLON KETTLES
PYREX GLASS PIPING and GLASS LINED STORAGE TANKS
2—STOKES, 4' x 12', ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS
1—RAYMOND, 00 MILL, MOTOR DRIVEN, WITH COLLECTORS
1—OLIVER, 4' x 3', ALL IRON, MOTOR DRIVEN FILTER; COMPLETE WITH PUMP
1—HYDRAULIC PRESS, APPROX. 350 TONS, PLATENS 60" x 6"
2—BUFFALO, VAC., 6' DIA. BOWL, CRYSTALLIZERS; JACKETED
1—GLASS LINED, 3000 GALLON, VACUUM STILL
2—2500 GALLON, STEEL, VACUUM STILLS; WITH COIL CONDENSERS
2—800 GALLON STILL; JACKETED AND AGITATED NITRATORS
5—JACKETED, MOTOR DRIVEN CRYSTALLIZERS; 2½' x 16' x 3½'
2—8' x 13', JACKETED, HORIZONTAL, BALL MILLS
1—COMPLETE FORMIC ACID INSTALLATION; INCLUDING STILL, LEAD LINED MIXING TANKS
1—PATTERSON, 5' x 4', PEBBLE MILL; WITH PATTERSON, MOTOR DRIVEN, 25 H.P. MOTOR
3—PATTERSON MIXING KETTLES; DIRECT FIRED, CAPACITY 350 GALLONS
1—SHRIVER, 24" x 24", IRON, OPEN DELIVERY, PLATE AND FRAME, WASHING TYPE FILTERPRESS; 24 CHAMBER, 1"
30—NATIONAL CARBON, GOULD, LAWRENCE, ACID RESISTING & IRON CENTRIF. PUMPS, 1½" to 10"
6—CONDENSERS; IRON AND COPPER TUBES—100 to 500 SQ. FT.
2—STEEL AGITATED TOWERS, 24" x 18' HIGH
MISCELLANEOUS GLASS AND STEEL TANKS, FROM 150 GALLON TO 5000 GALLONS
1—SHRIVER, 24" x 24" FILTERPRESS, 24 CHAMBERS, CLOSED DELIVERY
2—2000 GALLON STEEL VACUUM STILLS, WITH COILS
2—VACUUM PUMPS, 6½ x 14 x 7
1—NITRATE DRYER, 28' LONG, 7' HIGH, 7' WIDE (TRUCK DRYER COMPLETE WITH 13 TRUCKS), 150' OF ROLLER CONVEYOR
PROCTOR DRYER, CONTINUOUS TYPE, 9½' WIDE x 48' LONG x 8' 3" HIGH
HYDRAULIC PRESS DOWNWARD MOVING RAM, PLATENS 5' x 5'; 20" RAM; 60" DAYLIGHT—4" RODS
4—HORIZONTAL JACKETED CRYSTALLIZERS, 2' 4" x 16' x 3' 6½"
GRUENDLER No. 8 HAMMERMILL
PROCTOR & SCHWARTZ TRAY DRYER, 15' LONG, 7' HIGH x 44" WIDE, COMPLETE WITH 400 ENAMELED TRAYS 16"

This is only a partial listing

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EXPORT CONNECTION, reliable firm in Lima, Peru, adequately organized to handle distribution of products in Peru, desires direct factory sales agency for chemicals, paints and allied products. BOX 685, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Offered

MICROSCOPE for sale; made by Steindorff & Co., Berlin. Has 6, 8, 10 x oculars and 10, 45, 100 x objectives. Spencer calibrated mechanical stage, Abbe substage condenser, tilting head, revolving nosepiece. Benj. Fishman, 70 Bowery, New York 13, N. Y. CA 6-6889.

WE HAVE modern high speed equipment for making any small canvas articles, filter sacks, etc. Send samples for quotation. Industrial Filter Sack Co., Wellsville, Ohio.

BIRD SOLID bowl continuous filter for sale. Perfect condition. BOX 704, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to BOX 692, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WANTED—Wooden box making machinery — nailers, boxboard matchers, printers, roller conveyors, etc. J. Wolfson, 806-A, Keystone Bldg., Pittsburgh (22), Penna.

Facilities Wanted

WANTED—A firm who has equipment available to manufacture tannic acid, U.S.P., powder and fluffy. We will supply the tannic acid liquid. BOX 700, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Offered

FENNEL OIL, adonis vernalis leaves, soap-root, santonin (crystals), in large quantities. Available immediate delivery, New York warehouse. Attractive prices. Subject to prior sale. Particulars on request. BOX 699, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PAINTERS CAPS, paperhanger aprons and all other forms of cloth advertising specialties; samples and information on request. Minnesota Specialty Co., 119 N. Fourth street, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—Immediately available to highest bidder, 12,000 bottles methyl salicylate, U.S.P., each ¼-pound net, packed in cartons. BOX 705, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

—Continued on page 63

★ **HOW TO WIN THE WAR** ★

INVEST IN WAR BONDS and

Speed up Production with "CONSOLIDATED" Machinery

LIQUIDATION

Machinery and Equipment of a Compounding and Grease Plant
554 S. Front St., Elizabeth, N. J.

STEEL VERTICAL TANKS
4—Closed 6' x 23'10" high, 5000 gal.
2—Open 9' x 7' high, 3300 gal.
2—Open 4' x 8' high, 750 gal.
2—Open 8'6" x 12'2" high, 5200 gal.
6—Open 6'6" x 8' high, 1450 gal.
1—Open 4' x 5'' high, 480 gal.

MIXING TANKS
1—Steel Open 8'6" dia. x 7' high, 3000 gal pulley driven.
1—Steel Open, Coil Heated 8' dia. x 53" deep 1650 gal. pulley driven.

STEEL JACKETED AGIT. KETTLES
1—88" dia. x 7'9" high, bottom jacket, 2400 gal.
1—66" dia. x 5' high, 900 gal.

STEEL RECTANGULAR TANKS
10—Steel open tanks, 2400 gals. to 3600 gal.

HARD TO GET
6—Buflovak 6' dia. Jacketed Vacuum CRYSTALLIZERS.

SPECIAL
4—70" x 30' RUGGLES COLES DIRECT HEAT ROTARY DRYERS, TYPE A-9.

Liquidation
Turbo Blower; Blowing Engines; Briquetting Equipment; Dracco Pneumatic Conveyor with Dracco Dust Collectors; Electric Hoists; and other equipment from
150-ton BLAST FURNACE
Nashville, Tenn.
SEND FOR DETAILED LIST

Special Items from Stock

1—P & S. 9-Truck ATMOSPHERIC DRYER, 1,562 sq. ft. tray surface.
2—PEBBLE MILLS, 1—4' x 4' Burrstone Lined; 1—4' x 6' jacketed Steel Lined; 1—32" x 42" Rubber Lined. Other sizes.
6—3 ROLLER MILLS, up to 16x40.
6—DRY POWDER MIXERS 1000 lbs., 200 lbs., other sizes.
2—W. & P. MIXERS, sizes 21-X-BB jacketed 625 gal.; 1—size 15, 100 gal. jacketed; 1—size 14, 50 gal. jacketed; other sizes.
2—4'x8' Iron OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTERS; 1—Iron 5'x4'.
7—HEAT EXCHANGERS, 50 to 1600 sq. ft. heating surface; other sizes.
6—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS, 4-Roll Low Side, No. 3, No. 1, No. 0000.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jack. MIXER, 75 gal.; 1—No. 10 jacketed. 30 gal.
1—Schaeffer size 14 POIDOMETER.
3—2" Willey SAND PUMPS.
10—RUBBER LINED Rectangular TANKS; 7—500-gal.; 2—200 gal.; 1—150 gal.
10—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 3—Buffalo 5'x20'; 3—Devine 4'x25'; 1—Devine 4'x30'; 1—Struthers Wells 30" x 12'.
3—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS 4'x 12'.
10—25 gal. MONEL open TANKS; 12—45 gal.
1—3' x 4' Denver ROD MILL
29—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12" to 72" bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.
1—PNEUMATIC SCALE CARTON PACKAGING UNIT
2—Batteries of two each TYLER HUMMER SCREENS 4'x5', single deck, other sizes.
9—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS 4' x 30', 5' x 30', 6' x 24', 70" x 30'.
1—500 gal. steel closed jacketed agitated KETTLE; 1—420 gal.
1—Buffalo cast iron jacketed 125 gal. AUTOCLAVE.

ROTEX SIFTERS
4—No. 452 Rotex Sifters, triple deck, size 40" x84", each equipped with V-belt drive, 2 HP dust proof 3/60/220-440 volt motor, starter, structural steel supporting frame.
Excellent rebuilt condition.
Inspect at our Newark Shops

1—Zaremba triple effect EVAPORATOR, steel tubes, C.I. body—500 square ft. per effect, complete.
1—No. 10 SWEETLAND FILTER, 27 leaves, 4" C.C.; 1—No. 7, 27 copper leaves, 3" C.C.
1—36" dia Cast Iron COLUMN, 23" high.
1—355 c.f.m. Ingersoll Rand AIR COMPRESSOR.
1—20' x 10' DORR THICKENER
1—8' Denver HYDRO-CLASSIFIER, with motors.
9—Coal PULVERIZERS, various sizes and makes.
1—Day 5-gal. jacketed MOGUL MIXER.
2—BROUGHTON 1500 lbs. MIXERS
3—STOKES steam heated WATER STILLS, 5, 10 25 gal. per hour.
1—ALUMINUM 350 gal. Jacketed Agitated KETTLE.
1—ALUMINUM 275 gal. Jacketed Agitated KETTLE with Aluminum Agitator, m.d.
3—CRUSHING ROLLS, 36 x 16" Sturtevant, 40 x 16" Colorado Iron Works.
2—Hardinge BALL MILLS, 4'6" x 16", 5' x 22".
3—ROTARY KILNS, 4' x 30', 5' x 50', 8' x 125', 8' x 135'.
4—BELT CONVEYORS, 30" x 110', 14" x 30', 14" x 65', 30" x 425'.
1—Dracco PNEUMATIC CONVEYOR, 30 T. P. H. with dust collector.
1—Devine horiz. jack. VULCANIZER, 5' x 11'
1—Abbe Blutergess No. 2 SIFTER
2—Gen. Ceramic 40" dia. x 15' high ABSORPTION TOWERS.
1—Kinney 4 x 3" jack. ROTARY PUMP.
1—Steam jack. steel KETTLE 3800 gal. cap.
1—Steam jack. steel KETTLE 1000 gal. cap.
2—Glass Lined jack. KETTLES 235 gal. cap.
2—10' dia. Glass Lined jack. EVAPORATING PANS or CRYSTALLIZERS

Liquidation
Equipment of
Waste Disposal and Reduction Plant
Boston Harbor, Mass.
18—Open and Closed, Steel Storage and Pressure Tanks, 500 to 17,000 gallons
2—8' x 40' Direct Heat Rotary Dryers
18—Digestors, tile lined, cone bottom, 7'5" dia. x 16', 5,400 gallons
2—Bartlett & Snow Percolators, 8'7" dia. x 15' long
2—Bartlett & Snow steam jacketed Reducers, 10' dia. x 4' deep, sweeping agitators
1—Sturtevant Fertilizer Unit, complete, including grinder, elevator, screen, mixer, etc.
Miscellaneous: Steam Pumps, Motors, Steam Engine, Royer Disintegrator, Model C-3
Send for Complete List

WANTED: Idle Machines
Single Items or Complete Plants.
You can help War Production by sending us your list.

We Buy and Sell From a Single Item to a Complete Plant

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., INC.

13-18 Park Row
New York 7, N. Y.

FOR OVER 25 YEARS A SYMBOL OF CONFIDENCE

Shops: 335 Doremus Ave.
Newark 5, N. J.

Business Wants and Offers

—Continued from page 62

Materials Wanted

WILL PURCHASE your surplus and discontinued chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, dyes, solvents, etc., and will pay highest cash prices for same. Thoroughly familiar with WPB regulations. Will make immediate offer. Write fully. BOX 691, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

TO MANUFACTURERS and jobbers—Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots, many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. BOX 701, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Plants Wanted

EXTRACTION PLANT wanted, suitable for solvent extraction of products like derris root, pyrethrum flowers or other solid materials. Give short description of equipment as to size, capacity, location and condition. BOX 706, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

SALESMAN — Heavy chemicals. Good postwar future. Must have pleasing personality and fair knowledge of chemistry. Midwest resident preferred. State age, employment record and salary desired in first letter. BOX 701, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WATER PAINT chemist wanted. High caliber experienced man capable of directing research on new products development. Excellent salary and opportunity with aggressive manufacturer located Central-West. Give experience, draft status and personal data. Replies confidential. Our staff knows of this ad. BOX 703, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SALESMAN WANTED—Preferably experience raw materials, paint, varnish manufacturers, for eastern seaboard. Headquarters New York. Give complete details, experience, draft status, remuneration desired. BOX 706, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SALESMAN—Well known export house of heavy and fine chemicals requires experienced assistant. Latter must have absolute knowledge of export markets and sources of supply. Excellent salary. Applicants state age, training, past experience. BOX 709, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

PLANT MANAGER or general manager with a manufacturer of industrial coatings by one experienced in the formulation, manufacture and sale of industrial paints, alkyd enamels, lacquers, emulsions and urea finishes for both military and civilian consumption. Graduate, age 46, now employed in the industry on East coast. Not interested as a laboratory formulator. BOX 683, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

—Continued on page 64

TANKS

23—Steel Oil Storage 5,000—8,000—11,500 and 20,000 Gal. Cap.
2—10,500 bbl. capacity field tanks
9 Cyprus 3,800 gal. 9 ft. dia. 8 ft. high

TANKS ON TOWERS

100,000 gal. Steel 40' Tower
75,000 gal. Steel 80' Tower
35,000 gal. Steel 90' Tower
25,000 gal. Steel 80' Tower
1—100,000 gallon Steel 82' Tower
1—40,000 gallon Steel 100' Tower

R. C. STANHOPE, Inc.
60 EAST 42nd ST., NEW YORK, N.Y.

JUST PURCHASED!

1—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf Dryer with 12-42" x 42" shelves.
1—2½" x 1½" Hard Rubber Centrifugal Pump.
1—3' x 4' Lead Lined Steel Tank.
1—Pfaudler 125 gal. Vacuum Pan, without jacket.
1—Pfaudler 4' x 4' Open Top Tank.
1—500 gal. Steel Agitated Jacketed Kettle.
1—100 gal. Duriron Jacketed Kettle.
1—22" x 40" Closed Top Lead Lined Tank.
1—4' x 4' x 2' Cone Lead Lined Wash Tank.
1—275 gal. Steel Lead Lined Agitated Still with lead condenser and piping.
1—500 gal. Steel Jacketed Still.
1—Lead Coil Condenser.

All the above
PRACTICALLY BRAND NEW

SPECIALS!

1—Buflovak 5' x 10' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
1—Devine 4'3" x 19'8" Rotary Steam Tube Dryer.
1—Buflovak 5' x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryer.
1—54" x 40' Steel Dryer, monel lined
1—6' x 28' Rotary Dryer.
1—W. & P. Mixer, Jacketed. Vacuum Type, 100 gal.
2—Buflovak 6' Crystallizers.
1—Buflovak 24" x 20" Vacuum Drum Dryer.

DRYERS—KILNS—FURNACES

1—Vulcan 6' x 42' Rotary Dryer, ¾" shell.
1—Christie Rotary Dryer, 7'6" x 75'.
1—Buflovak 5' x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryer.
4—Rotary Vacuum 30" x 11' to 5' x 30'.
7—Rotary 3' x 30', 4' x 30', 5' x 35', 6' x 65'.
2—Scott Cookers, jacketed, 3' x 5' x 8', good for vacuum.
10—Rotary Dryers 6' x 30' to 8' x 70'.

KETTLES—PANS—EVAPORATORS

2—Buffalo 6' dia. Atmospheric Crystallizers.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Kettle, 42" x 60".
2—Copper Vacuum Pans, 2' 6", 7' dias.
25—Copper Jacketed Kettles, 10 to 300 gals.
9—Steel Jacketed Kettles, 50 to 2000 gals.
1—Devine 60" x 48" Closed Jacketed Kettle.
5—Single and Multiple Effect Evaporators—Swenson, Buflovak, Zaremba.

CENTRIFUGALS

1—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type, with 10 HP AC motor, bottom discharge, solid basket.
1—Battery of 2 American Tool 40" Suspended Type, perforated baskets, bottom discharge.
3—Tolhurst 40" Suspended, 15 HP AC motors, bottom discharge, bronze baskets.
1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended Type, solid basket, belt driven.
8—Tolhurst 32", 40", 48", 60", self-balancing type.
10—40", 48" Direct Motor Driven Centrifugals.
6—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuges.
4—DeLaval Nos. 200, 300, 600.

MIXERS

1—W. & P. 100 gal. Jacketed Vacuum Mixer, Size 15, Class BB.
2—W. & P. 9 and 50 gal. Mixers.
1—Ross 75 gal. Double Arm Mixer.
2—Scott Jacketed Mixers, 3' x 5' x 8'.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial, jacketed, 75 gal.
1—Ross Mammoth 40 gal. Pony Mixer.
5—Change Can, 2½ to 80 gal.
4—Lead and Paste Mixers, 50 to 100 gal.
1—Day Universal, Jacketed, 265 gal.
7—Day Powder Mixers, 25 to 2000 lbs.

FILTERS

1—Shriver 32" x 32" Cast Iron Filter Press, 30 chambers, wfth Shriver Diaphragm Pump, 45 gpm.
1—Sperry 36" x 36", cast iron, 48 chambers.
3—Shriver Skeletons, 30" to 36" square.
8—Oliver Rotary, 4' x 6' to 12' x 20'.
5—Sweetland Filters, Nos. 7, 10, 11, 12.

PULVERIZERS—GRINDERS

1—Patterson 2'6" x 3'6" Tube Mill, porcelain lined, PRACTICALLY NEW.
2—Micro Pulverizers, Nos. 2 and 4.
4—200 gal. Pebble Mills, 43½" x 33½".
6—Rubber Lined Pebble Mills, 24" x 36", 36" x 36". 75 to 100 gal.
18—Pebble Mills, Lab. to 600 gal.
6—Day, Ross Roller Mills, 9" x 24", 12" x 30", 16" x 40".
3—Raymond Pulverizers, Nos. 0000, 00, 3.
5—Colloid Mills, ½ to 100 HP.
15—Hammer Mills, Williams, Jaybee, etc.

TANKS

26—Wood Tanks, 500 to 10,000 gals.
3—Lead Lined, 1,700 gal. Vacuum.
10—Glass Lined, 50 to 1,500 gal.
19—Steel, 3,500 to 20,000 gal.

MISCELLANEOUS

5—Rotex, Tyler Screens.
2—Heat Exchangers, 300 and 350 sq. ft.
2—Glens Falls Sulphur Burners, 20" x 8'.
10—Pumps, Centrifugal, Rotary, 1" to 6".
10—Vacuum Pumps, Devine, Buffalo, Nash.
3—Pumps, Lead, Aluminum, Olivite 1½" to 3".
Lot of Lead Pipe and Valves, 2" to 6".
Screw Conveyors, Bucket Elevators, Belt Conveyors, etc.
Full Line of Filling, Packaging and Labeling Equipment.

YOUR INQUIRIES SOLICITED
SEND US YOUR LISTINGS

BRILL Equipment Co.
183 VARICK STREET NEW YORK

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F M C UARANTEED REBU[redacted] ES PRODU[redacted]

W & P, DOUBLE ARM MIXER; 100 GAL. CAP.	7 1000 GAL., VERT., JKTD. & AGTD., C. I., VAC STILLS	2 VALLEY IRON WORKS, 250 GAL., JKTD., AGTD., AUTOCLAVES	4 FEINE FILTERS; ALL IRON, 6'x5', VAC FILTERS & PUMPS	EPPENBACH, HORIZT., COLLOID MILL; 1800 RPM, 10-75 GAL.
BROUGHTON, DOUBLE ARM, STYLE NO. 2 MIXER	4 THROPP RUBBER MILLS; 36", 42"	6 J. H. DAY, HEAVY DUTY MASS MIXERS; 30-200 GAL.	3 ROYLE EXTRUDERS; NO. 1, 3, 4	22 NEW & USED DRY MIXERS; 50-2000 LBS.
5 THROPP PEBBLE MILLS; 5'x6' 7'x6'	2 ALBERGER SURFACE CONDENSERS; 1520 SQ. FT., 920 BRASS TUBES	4 DAY & ROSS, 12"x30", ROLLER MILLS	9 HAMMERMILLS; WILLIAMS, MEAD, FMC, SOME WITH DUST COLLECTORS & SCREENS	2 MIKRO NO. 4 PULVERIZERS, MOTORIZED
8 SHEET STEEL ROTARY KILNS, 7'6" DIA. TAPERED TO 5'	WATSON STILLMAN 24" HYDRAULIC PRESS	6 JKTD. & COIL HEATED COPPER VACUUM PANS; UP TO 5 FT.	2 LOUISVILLE TUBULAR DRYERS, 6'x35'	CHARLOTTE COLLOID MILL; 6" ROTARY, 20-100 GAL. PER HR.
2 SPERRY, 42", IRON, FILTER PRESSES	1 GEHNRICH DRYER WITH TRUCKS 5'6"x13'5"	C. I. SULPHONATOR; 2000 GAL., JKTD. & AGTD.	2 DEVINE ROTARY DRYERS; 5'x30', 3'x25'	SIMPSON INTENSIVE MIXER; NO. 2, 10 HP, AC

CHECK AND RECHECK— NOW IT'S YOUR MOVE!

F M C FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
& EAST RIVER DRIVE.

Business Wants

—*Continued from page 63*

Positions Vacant

FLAVORING EXTRACT—Man, experienced in manufacture and capable of handling complete production, preferably man residing Detroit, Michigan area. BOX 707, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

CHEMIST, with new reclaimed rubber process; also rubber substitute; linseed oil substitute. Long manufacturing experience in dyestuffs (acetate, azo and sulphur colors); also researches in synthetic rubber, desires connection. BOX 686, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST—4½ years industrial experience. Thoroughly experienced in analytical chemistry, both organic and inorganic. Analytical and development research. Three years pharmaceutical, 1½ years heavy chemical experience. B.S., January, 1939, accredited college; graduate work. Available immediately for essential war industry. BOX 698, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SPECIAL

6—Autoclaves, 200 to 1500 gals.

12—Vertical, jacketed, agitated Kettles, up to 1600 gals.

1—Procter Automatic Conveyor Dryer.
1—Pfaudler 350 gal. Glass Lined Tanks.
2—Pfaudler 500 gal. closed Jack., Agit., Stainless Steel Lined Kettles.
5—20, 35 and 150 gal. Closed Agit. Jack. Copper Kettles.
7—Ball & Jewell, Size "0", Premier Rotary Cutters, Brand New.
1—Ball & Jewell No. 0 Rotary Cutters.
2—Buckeye 15 Box Hydraulic Oil Presses, 16" Ram, 4,000 lbs. P.S.I.
1—3 Roll High Side Raymond Mill.
1—Oliver Rotary Filter, 6' x 6'.
1—Sperry 18" x 18' Iron Filter Press.
4—Watson-Stillman Hydr. Pumps.
2—½" to ¾" Preform Tablet Machines.
1—W. & P. 150 gal. Jack. Mixer, Size 16.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Spiral Mixer.
1—Buffalo Condenser and Receiver.
2—75 and 1500 gal. lead lined closed Kettles.
2—5 Roll water cooled 16" x 40" Steel Roller Mills.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 2 Gryrator Sifter.
2—Robinson 20" M. D. Attrition Mills.
1—A. & F. Brown 24" Attrition Mill.
6—Dry Mixers, 50 to 1200 lbs.
3—4000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
8—Iron and Wood Filter Presses, 18" to 36".
1—Nash No. 3 Vacuum Pump.
1—No. 2 Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vacuum Pump.
1—Pennsylvania Vac. Pump, 14" x 5".
2—Worthington 12"x12"x12" Vacuum Pumps.
2—De Laval No. 301 and 600 Multiple Clarifiers, motor driven.
5—Ross 8, 15 and 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
4—Ross 3 Roll Mills, 12" x 30" and 16" x 40".
10—Pebble and Jar Mills, Lab. to 200 gal.
5—Centrifugals, 26", 28", 32" and 40".
8—Stone Mills, 10" to 32".
8—Lead and paste Mixers, 50 to 135 gals.
6—Horiz. and Vert. Mixers, up to 500 gals.
10—Glass Lined and Steel Tanks up to 4000 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 1 Sugar Pulverizer.
2—Schutz-O'Neill Style A, 16" and 20" Pulverizers.
2—Double Roll Crushers.
3—Williams, Raymond and Quaker City Hammer Mills.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 3 HP.
20—Rotary Centrif. and Triplex Pumps.
6—Liquid, Paste and Powder Fillers.

Only Partial Listings
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STEIN EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Department E
426 BROOME ST., NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

Services Offered

PLAN YOUR postwar chemical problems now. Successful research chemists with ample laboratory facilities will consider additional affiliations with alert manufacturers on a retainer or royalty basis in the fields of household specialties, plastics, petroleum products, cosmetics, synthetic chemicals. BOX 702, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

BUY WAR BONDS—INVEST
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Win the Battle Over Production Delays with Union Rebuilt Guaranteed Equipment!

UNION Rebuilt Machinery Established 1912

IN STOCK . . READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY! ALL OFFERINGS SUBJECT PRIOR SALE!

Wire Collect for Prices and Details!

2—Day three-roll Roller Mills, 16"x40" horizontal type with roller bearings, direct motor drive.
2—Kent three-roll Roller Mills, 16"x40" horizontal type motor drive.
1—National five-roll Roller Mill, with steel water-chilled Rollers, 16"x40".
1—National three-roll Roller Mill equipped with 16"x40" water cooled chilled steel rollers.
1—Lehman 16"x40" three-roll Roller Mill with water-cooled rollers.
1—Werner & Pfleiderer 2,500 gallon capacity double arm steam-jacketed Mixing Tank.
1—Single action steam jacketed Mixer equipped with two 4" outlets; 900 gal. capacity.
1—Stokes 400 gallon capacity single arm Mixer, direct motor driven.
1—Reed 150 gallon capacity single and double arm Mixer.
1—Day single and double arm 100 gallon capacity jacketed Mixer. Cast-iron jacketed Kettles, 40-50-75 gallon capacity.

WE PAY CASH FOR SINGLE MACHINES OR ENTIRE PLANTS

Union Standard Equipment Co.
318-322 Lafayette Street
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75 TANKS

VERTICAL-TINNED

Varnish Storage Tanks 4' Dia. x 5'6" and 6' high complete with covers and shut off cocks.

500 GALS. CAPACITY

Lots of 10 - $12.50 each

EMSCO EQUIPMENT COMPANY
EMIL A. SCHROTH, OWNER
41 HYATT AVE. NEWARK 5, N. J.
Phone: Mitchell 2-3536

Fertilizer Materials

Markets at Other Centers

—*Continued from page 61*

Active ordering of materials is reported with everything in sight contracted and demands projecting far ahead of the available supply in many instances.

Baltimore, Nov. 5.—Market conditions in crude fertilizer materials are unchanged, with the organic ammoniates still very scarce.

Fish Scrap.—No reports of sales of this product are available, and it is assumed that since scrap, like other items, are under a ceiling, producers, seeing no advantage in holding them, sold as they came into their hands. In the case of scrap, it was a question of disposing of the supplies in the first state, or turning them into meal, with the chance of obtaining larger returns in consequence of the mark-up of meal and the undiminished demand for proteins.

Chicago, Nov. 5.—Demand for fertilizer materials was active, and buyers continued to evince much interest in possibility of obtaining more material. With offerings limited, however, actual volume of trade has been less than might be expected. Blood was subject to active demand. Tankage business continued brisk. Bone materials were meeting with much interest.

Los Angeles, Nov. 5.—Trading in fertilizer materials was reserved mostly to such organics as were placed on the market last week, but otherwise was a very quiet affair. The trade's big concern is the superphosphate shortage in California, some points of which may be cleared up this week at the California Fertilizer Association meeting in San Francisco. Deliveries of most chemical nitrogenous materials are now right up to date.

—O-P-D—

Mills, Dryers, Kilns, Crushers, Air Compressors, Boilers, Engines, Generators, Motors, etc. Liquidating, Machinery, Plant, Supplies, Land and 24 Steel Buildings formerly belonging to VULCANITE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., Alpha, N.J., 3 miles from Easton, Pa.

BUCKET ELEVATORS

Thousands of feet of bucket elevators, all sizes of buckets, mostly all steel encased.

BUCKET SIZES:

10 x 18	10 x 15	9 x 14	9 x 13
9 x 12	8 x 16	8 x 15	8 x 14
8 x 13	8 x 12	7 x 12	7 x 11
7 x 10	6 x 10	6 x 9	6 x 7

With—844; 103; 132 chain from 12' to 60' heights.

NEW BUCKETS AND GEARS

CONVEYORS

RUBBER BELT

14"—16"—18"—20"—24" and 28" Centers varying from 30' to 203'. Some with Movable Trippers.

STEEL SCREW

6"—7½"—8"—10"—12"—14"—16"—18" and 20" in Steel Box. Over 10,000 ft., all lengths.

STEEL BINS

Steel Plate Storage Bins that can be reassembled—Order at once. 58 Bins in Various Capacities and Sizes.

Cu. ft.	Dimensions
35,184	18'4" x 70' x 27'5" high
19,592	11'3" x 40'6" x 43' high
10,440	12' x 58' x 15' high
9,270	12' x 51'6" x 15' high
7,460	10' x 55'3" x 13'6" high
6,827	12'8" x 44' x 12'3" high

Also various BINS as follows:

4—1,650 cu. ft. and under
1—1,116 cu. ft. and under
5— 896 cu. ft. and under
6— 648 cu. ft. and under
7— 532 cu. ft. and under
12— 370 cu. ft. and under
11— 288 cu. ft. and under

STEEL BALLS

120 Ton Steel Balls, ½" to 5".

Write direct to Plant office. P.O.B. 188, Easton, Pa.

HEAT and POWER CO.
45 Bond Street
NEW YORK 12, N. Y.

DRUMS RECONDITIONED

CLEANED TESTED
DENTS REMOVED
BAKED ENAMEL
RELINED (High Temp.)

NEWARK STEEL DRUM CO.
C. J. COLVILLE, President
LINDEN, N.J.
Phone 2-4466

International Minerals Advances Manning

Dr. Paul D. V. Manning, director of research of International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago, since August, 1941, has been elected a vice-president of the corporation. As director of research, Dr. Manning is in charge of International's long-range development program and is responsible for the technical work for the operating divisions of the corporation. Under his direction a large staff of chemists and engineers are engaged in research and experimental work in laboratories at Austin, Texas; Carlsbad, New Mexico; East Point, Georgia; Rossford, Ohio and Peace Valley, Florida.

—O-P-D—

Southern States Cooperative Discusses Current Problems

Conferences of the district managers of the Southern States Cooperative was held in the Lord Baltimore hotel, Baltimore, last week. Among the topics discussed were the manpower problem, the job of the individual, the feed situation, the Southern States hay program, the function of the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Spring fertilizer program, membership relations, Southern States petroleum service, the marketing cooperative, the program on farm supplies and related topics.

—O-P-D—

Sunland Sulphur Names Easton Vice-President

Frank A. Easton, sales manager of the Sunland Sulphur Company, Fresno, Calif., has been elected vice-president and general manager. T. L. Harper is president.

—O-P-D—

Export Managers Plan Christmas Party Dec. 16

The Export Managers Club of New York will hold its annual Christmas party at the Pennsylvania hotel, December 16. Cocktails will be served at 6:15 p.m. and dinner at 7:00. Reservations are in charge of Miss Helen Devlin, 2 Lafayette street, this city.

—O-P-D—

BUY MORE BONDS

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ENTERTAINMENT FILMS
INDUSTRIAL FILMS
SPORT FILMS
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DALLAS, 1709 Patterson Ave.
CHICAGO, 19 So. LaSalle St.
SAN FRANCISCO, 351 Turk St.

BUFFALO Vacuum Drum Dryer, 24" x 20".
DAY Water Cooled 3 Roll Mill, 12" x 32".
ROSS Water Cooled 3 Roll Mill, 16" x 40".
PFAUDLER, Closed Jack. G. L. Kettle 500 gal.
PATTERSON Closed Jack. Steel Kettle Ag. 500 gal.
Lead mixer., 100 gallon.
AJAX and ROTEX Screens, 20" x 38" Triple Separations.
STOKES Model I Motor Driven Vac. Pump 50 cfm.
STOKES Surface Condenser Copper Tubes, 79 Sq. ft. surface.
ABBE Ball & Jar Mills 5 to 10 gal. cap.
ABBE Silex Lined Mill 200 gallon.
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